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# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-048
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East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-93-048* CONTENTS *15 March 1993*

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## NORTHEAST ASIA

### Japan

MITI Imposes 'Virtual Trade Embargo' on DPRK *[YONHAP]* .......... 1
Official: G-7 Reiterates Support for Yeltsin *[KYODO]* .......... 1
Tanahashi 'Cautious' on Extra Russian Aid *[KYODO]* .......... 1
Tokyo Said Not To Block G-7 Aid to Russia *[KYODO]* .......... 2
Official: Presummit Aid to Russia 'Uncertain' *[KYODO]* .......... 2
Miyazawa's Priority for U.S. Visit Discussed *[KYODO]* .......... 2
Pro-DPRK Group Supports Withdrawl From NPT *[KYODO]* .......... 3
Nakayama Views DPRK, Cambodia, Mozambique *[KYODO]* .......... 3
SDF Celebrates Cambodia Replacement Troops *[KYODO]* .......... 3
8 Officers Prepared for Cambodian Monitoring *[KYODO]* .......... 4
PRC Petitioned To Write Off Debts to Tokyo *[KYODO]* .......... 4
Philippine President Ramos Leaves for Home *[KYODO]* .......... 4
Central American Aid Linked to Democratization *[KYODO]* .......... 5
Owada Denies Watanabe's Health Harms Diplomacy *[KYODO]* .......... 5
Rally Held Against Dropping Apple Import Ban *[KYODO]* .......... 5
Kanemaru, Haibara Indicted for Evading Tax *[KYODO]* .......... 6
    Miyazawa Offers 'Sincere Apology' *[KYODO]* .......... 6
    Prosecutors Consider More Charges *[KYODO]* .......... 7
    Former Takeshita Aide Questioned *[KYODO]* .......... 7
Minister Denies Game Betting With Kanemaru *[KYODO]* .......... 8
JNP's Hosokawa Vows To End LDP Domination *[KYODO]* .......... 8
Parties Prepare Demand for Takeshita Resignation *[KYODO]* .......... 9
Panel Approves Election, Fund Reform Bills *[Tokyo TV]* .......... 9
Chemical Industry Urges Another Key Rate Cut *[KYODO]* .......... 9
Ministry Plans Telecommunications Project *[KYODO]* .......... 10
Central Bank Admits Leak of Secret Documents *[KYODO]* .......... 10
Executives See End to Lifetime Employment *[KYODO]* .......... 10

### North Korea

Foreign Ministry Publishes NPT Withdrawal Memo *[KCNA]* .......... 11
Government Informs UNSC of NPT Withdrawal *[Seoul Radio]* .......... 14
'Sources': Foreigners' Movements Restricted *[KYODO]* .......... 14
DPRK Envoy Comments on NPT, Expulsion Rumors *[HANGUK ILBO 13 Mar]* .......... 14
Radio: PRC Spokesman Opposes Military Exercises *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 15
KCNA Cites PRC Foreign Ministry Opposition to Team Spirit .......... 15
Envoy to PRC Holds 12 Mar News Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 15
Japan, ROK Agree To 'Close Contact' on DPRK Issue *[KYODO]* .......... 16
IAEA To Refer DPRK Nuclear Issue To UNSC *[YONHAP]* .......... 16
NODONG SINMUN Approves 'Just' NPT Withdrawal *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 16
People 'Fully' Support NPT Withdrawal *[KCNA]* .......... 19
Koreans in Japan Support NPT Withdrawal *[KCNA]* .......... 19
CPRF Supports NPT Withdrawal *[KCNA]* .......... 20
    Radio Carries Statement *[Pyongyang Radio]* .......... 20
KCNA Carries Kang Sok-chu's Remarks to Reporters .......... 21
'Semi-War' Declaration Becomes Official UN Document *[KCNA]* .......... 22
KCNA Reports U.S. 11-12 Mar Team Spirit Maneuvers .......... 22
Premier Denounces ROK's Team Spirit Role *[KCNA]* .......... 22

- Daily Calls for 'Chuche-Based View of War' *[KCNA]* ... 23
- Talks on Yi In-mo Proposed *[KCNA]* ... 23
- Kim Il-song Sends Message on Death of PRC's Wang Zhen *[KCNA]* ... 23
- Correction to DPRK To Take 'Defensive Measures' ... 24
- NODONG SINMUN Vows Constant Defense of Socialism *[KCNA]* ... 24
- Withdrawal of 'Czechoslovak' NNSC Delegation Defended *[KCNA]* ... 24
- Vice President at Reception Arranged by Syrian Envoy *[KCNA]* ... 25
- Koreans 'Topping' Daily Assignments in Ore Mining *[KCNA]* ... 25
- DPRK's Rolled Steel Output Increases *[KCNA]* ... 26
- Premier Attends National Meeting Marking Anniversary *[KCNA]* ... 26
- KCNA Reviews 12 Mar Pyongyang Press ... 27

### South Korea

- Armed Forces Go on 'Nationwide Alert' 13 Mar *[YONHAP]* ... 27
- DPRK Orders All Delegations Abroad To Return Home *[SEOUL SINMUN 15 Mar]* ... 27
- No Economic Cooperation Until Nuclear Issue Resolved *[YONHAP]* ... 28
- Foreign Minister Seeks Peaceful Resolution *[YONHAP]* ... 28
- Minister: DPRK 'Nagasaki-Class' Bomb Possible *[YONHAP]* ... 28
- DPRK Nuclear Resolution Sought Via IAEA *[YONHAP]* ... 29
- JNCC Chairman: Withdrawal 'Last Resort' *[Seoul TV]* ... 29
- Foreign Minister To Visit U.S. on DPRK Issue *[Seoul Radio]* ... 30
- Foreign Minister: North Fears Inspection *[Seoul TV]* ... 30
    - Further Comment on NPT Withdrawal *[SEOUL SINMUN 14 Mar]* ... 31
- DPRK Reportedly Stops Issuing Visas *[Seoul Radio]* ... 32
- DPRK Envoy Expels ROK Reporters From News Conference *[YONHAP]* ... 32
- Official: DPRK Can Rescind NPT Decision *[YONHAP]* ... 32
- Kim Yong-sam: DPRK Courting Isolation *[YONHAP]* ... 33
- Kim Yong-sam Briefed on DPRK Policy *[YONHAP]* ... 33
- Kim Yong-sam Instructs NSP To Heighten Alertness *[YONHAP]* ... 34
- U.S. Response To DPRK Treaty Withdrawal Cited *[YONHAP]* ... 34
- Russia Seeks Change in 1961 DPRK Pact *[YONHAP]* ... 35
- North, South To Discuss Yi In-mo Repatriation *[Seoul Radio]* ... 35
- No Team Spirit Troop Deployment in DMZ *[CHUNGANG ILBO 14 Mar]* ... 35
- Role in Security Council DPRK Talks Sought *[YONHAP]* ... 35
- Assembly To Discuss DPRK's NPT Withdrawal *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- Government Resolved To Keep Rice Market Closed *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- No Japanese Compensation Sought for 'Comfort Women' *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- Yi Ki-taek Elected Chairman of Democratic Party *[YONHAP]* ... 37
- University Develops Car Powered by Gasoline, Solar Energy *[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Mar]* ... 37
- Ministry, Cooperatives Seek Stable Cattle Prices *[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Mar]* ... 37

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

- Opposition Urges Soldiers To Oust SLORC *[Radio DVOB]* ... 38
- Border Timber Concession To End by Dec 1993 *[Rangoon TV]* ... 39
- Indian Delegation Calls on Planning Minister *[Rangoon TV]* ... 40
    - Calls on Trade Minister *[Rangoon TV]* ... 40

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

- Minister Urges Akashi Not To Cancel Polls *[BERNAMA]* ... 40
- Commentary Previews May Elections in Cambodia *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 41
- SRV Minister Seeks Technological Assistance *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 10 Mar]* ... 41

### Cambodia

Military Region Petitions UN Against Trespass *[Phnom Penh Radio]* .... 41
180 SRV Soldiers Said Shipped to Kompong Som *[Radio VGNUFC]* .... 42
SRV Officer Said Captured in Battambang *[Radio VGNUFC]* .... 42
Vietnamese Officers Said Captured on Route 6 *[Radio VGNUFC]* .... 42
Spokesman Condemns KR Massacre of Vietnamese *[Phnom Penh Radio]* .... 43
PDK Spokesman Holds News Conference 11 Mar *[Radio VGNUFC]* .... 43
Akashi Accused of Allowing Log Sales to Japan *[Radio VGNUFC]* .... 44
Sihanouk Urges Ethnic Vietnamese To Leave *[AFP]* .... 44
Defense Spokesman: UN Report 'Unreasonable' *[Phnom Penh Radio]* .... 45

### Philippines

Ramos Gives Statement on Return From Japan *[Manila Radio]* .... 45
Ramos Congratulates Suharto on New Term *[MALAYA 12 Mar]* .... 47
Indonesian Navy Wounds, Arrests Fishermen *[MALAYA 14 Mar]* .... 47
Bureau Warns on Effects of IPR Compliance *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 Mar]* .... 47
Officials View Leftist Rebel Leader's Amnesty *[Manila Radio]* .... 48
NDF Reportedly Ready To Resume Peace Talks *[Manila Radio]* .... 48
Former Leftist Leader Admits NPA Kidnapings *[MANILA STANDARD 12 Mar]* .... 48

### Thailand

Offers to GATT on Services Trade Outlined *[BANGKOK POST 15 Mar]* .... 49
Bangkok Acts Against Copyright Violations *[Bangkok Radio]* .... 51

### Vietnam

Le Mai Briefs Press on Siem Reap Incident *[Hanoi Radio]* .... 51
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Thai Military Exercises *[VNA]* .... 52
Khmer Rouge 'Crime' Against Nationals Criticized *[VNA]* .... 52
92,000 People Settle in New Economic Zones *[Hanoi International]* .... 53
President Sends Condolences to Chinese Counterpart *[VNA]* .... 53
Kuwaiti Irrigation Loan Agreement Signed *[VNA]* .... 53
Delegation Attends Asia Parliamentarians Meeting *[VNA]* .... 53

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

Reportage on Labor Party Election Victory .... 54
    Labor Claims 74 Seats *[Melbourne International]* .... 54
    Keating Claims Victory *[Darwin TV]* .... 54
    Hewson Concedes Defeat *[Darwin TV]* .... 55

## Japan

### MITI Imposes 'Virtual Trade Embargo' on DPRK

*SK1303012993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (YONHAP)—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, virtually imposing a trade embargo, will strictly regulate exports of machinery and chemicals to North Korea in response to Pyongyang's withdrawal from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

The newspaper cited a Ministry official as saying that Japan would maintain the virtual trade embargo until North Korea reversed its decision to pull out of the NPT.

"It's regrettable. We must meet with other related countries to press North Korea to repeal the decision," the unnamed official was quoted as saying

A second official was quoted as saying, "the decision may pose a threat to the peaceful use of atomic energy. For instance, they may use some commercial products imported from Japan in the development of a nuclear weapon, so we need to regulate exports to North Korea more strictly."

The SANKEI said the Japanese Government would also control exports to countries friendly to North Korea, such as Syria and Libya, as goods shipped to those countries might find their way to North Korea

Japan, the United States and five other advanced countries decided last December to ban exports of multipurpose industrial products with conventional weapons applications to countries named by the coordinating committee for multilateral export controls (COCOM) such as North Korea, Iran, Iraq and Libya.

### Official: G-7 Reiterates Support for Yeltsin

*OW1403101693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Hong Kong, March 14 KYODO—Senior officials of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers reaffirmed support Sunday for beleaguered Russian President Boris Yeltsin, but failed to outline any specific aid measures to keep his economic reforms on track.

Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura told a press conference the G-7 officials reiterated determination to continue extending help and support to the Russian reform process. Matsuura, however, declined to reveal any measures discussed at the meeting between "sherpas" preparing for the coming G-7 summit in Tokyo and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fyodorov, who earlier said he brought specific proposals on Western aid to Russia.

Matsuura, who chaired the meeting, only said the officials will take home the proposals made at the meeting for discussion with leaders. He said the G-7 will consider holding at an earlier date the summit, now slated for early July, to work out a plan to salvage Yeltsin, whose political clout has been greatly undermined in his recent power struggle with conservative members of the Russian legislature.

Fyodorov, who joined Matsuura in the press conference, said he had discussed the question of debt-rescheduling in the meeting, but refused to say if any deal emerged in the meeting. The deputy prime minister made a strong call for fresh Western assistance to Yeltsin's democratic reforms and moves to a market economy.

The officials from the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada met for three days in Hong Kong to discuss aid to Russia and prepare for the Tokyo summit. They invited Fyodorov, chief economic strategist for Yeltsin, to brief them on Russia's economic and political situation amid growing fears the nation could plunge into political and economic anarchy.

Russia is suffering from hyperinflation and declining industrial production, which are threatening the drastic reforms that began at the start of 1992. Prices rose over 2,200 percent in 1992 and industrial output fell by 20 percent.

The G-7 has already extended 12 billion dollars in assistance to support the reforms and help the former Soviet republics handle an estimated 80 billion dollar foreign debt.

Fyodorov, who earlier described the political and economic situation in his country as "very serious," said at the press conference his government seeks "visible links" between aid from the G-7 and concrete economic results in his country. He apparently called for a new aid package from the G-7 to top the 24 billion dollar committment made at the Munich summit last year.

The Japanese Government will soon start working out a new assistance program, while examining the possibility of having the Tokyo summit before July or staging an emergency meeting of foreign and finance ministers, government sources said. Matsuura said at the press conference, "We considered a variety of options over an early summit meeting, but decided that the sherpas would discuss the options with their leaders."

### Tanahashi 'Cautious' on Extra Russian Aid

*OW1503064693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Japan's vice trade minister showed a cautious attitude Monday toward offering additional assistance to Russia. Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi said at a press conference, "we will attach importance to carrying out the assistance we have so far promised."

Tanahashi said the ministry's offering of 1.8 billion dollars worth of trade insurance has largely been ineffective so far due to conditions in Russia.

At the same time, he stressed the need for building a practical cooperative relationship with Russia through individual projects in such areas as the Far East and Siberia.

### Tokyo Said Not To Block G-7 Aid to Russia

*OW1503075393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Japan intends to participate in a concerted aid plan for Russia under consideration by major western industrial powers, despite its territorial dispute with Moscow, the government's chief spokesman said Monday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told a news conference that Japan's policy of withholding large-scale assistance to Russia does not prevent the country from contributing to a possible new pledge by the Group of Seven (G-7) nations. "That is not what our policy of 'balanced expansion of relations' means," Kono said when asked whether Tokyo's linking of full-fledged economic aid to the dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido would make it difficult for Japan to contribute to a G-7 aid plan.

"We plan to listen to G-7 debate and participate in arriving at a consensus," Kono said. He said the consensus would reflect Japan's views.

Japan has long called for the return of four Russian-held islands—Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group—which the former Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

Kono's comments followed Russia's call for fresh aid, presented during a weekend meeting in Hong Kong of G-7 officials preparing for the annual economic summit slated for Tokyo in July.

Russia's deputy prime minister Boris Fyodorov met Sunday in Hong Kong with the officials from the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada. Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura, who chaired the Hong Kong session, said Sunday that the seven countries will study the possibility of opening an emergency summit to discuss assistance for Russia.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, asked about the prospects of an emergency summit, said the G-7 countries must first decide on what sort of support to offer. "What aid can we provide...The answer will depend on the contents," Miyazawa said in a brief exchange with reporters at his official residence.

Japan, as this year's summit host, has come under pressure to move up the date of the Tokyo economic summit, set for July 7-9, or to hold an emergency summit to discuss assistance for Russian President Boris Yeltsin, whose leadership is being challenged by Russia's conservative-dominated legislature.

Meanwhile, a senior government official, speaking anonymously, said Japan will not aggressively push the idea of extending aid to Russia "because the public will not support it."

Last year the G-7 countries offered a 24 billion dollar aid package to Moscow. Part of that aid, however, has been held up because the International Monetary Fund has not been able to agree on reform plans with Russia.

### Official: Presummit Aid to Russia 'Uncertain'

*OW1503105093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—A top Japanese Finance Ministry official Monday questioned whether the world's richest nations will be able to come up with further aid for Russia before a summit meeting is held between the United States and Russia in Vancouver April 3-4.

"It is necessary to make some kind of a decision," said the official, who asked not to be identified. It is uncertain, however, whether the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized nations will be able to agree on a concrete plan by that time, he said. "I don't know what is going on in Russia," he said.

Russia has yet to digest a 24 billion dollar bailout package pledged last year by the G-7 nations due to its failure to meet conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The official also expressed concerns over the upcoming French election, citing reports indicating a possible victory for the opposition due to criticism over the current administration's policy toward the Russian issue.

As for Japan, the official said Tokyo will respond to calls for increased aid to Russia "based on law and justice." Japan and Russia are under a long-standing territorial dispute over islands off Hokkaido, that were seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

On domestic issues, the official said it would likely be difficult to achieve the government's target of boosting the nation's gross national product (GNP) by 1.6 percent in the current fiscal year that ends March 31. He refrained, however, from hinting at any additional pump-priming measures.

### Miyazawa's Priority for U.S. Visit Discussed

*OW1503085993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Japan's priority at Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's summit meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton next month is to establish a personal relationship of trust, top government spokesman Yohei Kono said Monday. He said Miyazawa will meet Clinton in Washington on April 16 to exchange views on July's Tokyo economic summit and bilateral ties.

Kono, the chief cabinet secretary, said Tokyo puts precedence on establishing a relationship of personal trust between the two leaders at their first summit meeting.

Miyazawa will leave Tokyo on April 15 and return home on April 18, Kono said.

He would not say if specific economic issues are on the agenda, but noted that aid to Russia may be settled in advance of the mid- April talks.

Clinton is slated to meet Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Canada on April 3 to 4 to bolster the Russian leader's flagging political and economic reforms.

Japan in recent months has come under pressure to take decisive action that will help reduce its rising trade surplus with the United States. It reached 43.67 billion dollars in 1992, according to customs-cleared statistics released by the Japanese Finance Ministry in late January.

Miyazawa and Clinton met for the first time in 1985, when the then-Arkansas governor called on Miyazawa, who was serving as chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's decision-making Executive Council.

Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada is to visit Washington on Thursday [18 March] to prepare for the Japan-U.S. summit and exchange views on aid to Russia.

## Pro-DPRK Group Supports Withdrawl From NPT

*OW1303092593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—North Korea's abrupt withdrawal Friday from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is a "natural and justified self-defense measure," a pro-Pyongyang group of Korean residents in Japan said Saturday. The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) made the comment in a statement released at a press conference by Ho Jongman [name as received], vice chairman of the group's central standing committee.

Concerning the impact on ongoing normalization talks between North Korea and Japan, the statement said problems surrounding nuclear weapons is a different issue. "If the negotiations do not succeed, the Japanese Government has full responsibility for it," Ho said.

On Friday, Pyongyang announced it would withdraw from the NPT and threatened it would take self-defense measures to protect its sovereignty from international pressure for inspections of two suspected nuclear sites. North Korea, which signed the treaty in December 1985, has categorically denied charges by the United States and South Korea it is pursuing a nuclear weapons program.

## Nakayama Views DPRK, Cambodia, Mozambique

*OW1403062293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Eniwa, Hokkaido, March 14 KYODO—Defense Agency chief Toshio Nakayama on Sunday stressed the importance of dialogue with North Korea to convince Pyongyang to reverse its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Nakayama said at a news conference that he does not think there will be any change in Japan's security policy in the wake of North Korea's withdrawal announcement, although it came as a very big shock to Japanese security. Nakayama added, however, that it is important to persuade North Korea to reverse its decision through dialogue.

On Friday, North Korea informed the UN Security Council of its intention to withdraw from the treaty, calling it a "self-defense measure" in response to joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises known as "Team Spirit."

The Defense Agency chief visited a Ground Self-Defense Force base in Minami-Eniwa to attend a ceremony observing the formation of a second contingent of 600 engineers to serve as peacekeepers in Cambodia. The new contingent, from the Northern Army headquartered in Sapporo, will replace another engineering battalion scheduled to complete its six-month assignment by early April. The new group will be stationed in Cambodia until October.

On possible SDF [Self-Defense Force] participation in UN peacekeeping activities following the operation in Cambodia, Nakayama said that he wants to think about future cooperation with the world body after the SDF successfully achieves its mission in Cambodia. Analysts took Nakayama's remarks as an indication that he is taking a cautious stance on a government plan to send SDF members to Mozambique as part of Japan's next contribution to international peacekeeping operations.

The SDF operations are Japan's first overseas troop dispatches for Japan since World War II.

Nakayama said that his visit to the United States in early May is being arranged through diplomatic channels.

## SDF Celebrates Cambodia Replacement Troops

*OW1403032393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Eniwa, Hokkaido, March 14 KYODO—The Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) celebrated Sunday the formation of a second battalion of 600 engineering troops to serve as peacekeepers in Cambodia. Director General of the Defense Agency Toshio Nakayama and Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono attended the ceremony at the GSDF camp in Eniwa on the northernmost main island of Hokkaido.

The new contingent from the Northern Army headquartered in Sapporo will replace another engineering battalion which will come to the end of its six-month assignment by early April and will stay in Cambodia until October. A 50-member advance team will leave for Cambodia later this month from the new Chitose airport southeast of Sapporo on a special chartered flight. The main part of the battalion will follow in early April.

The second contingent will continue work started by the first battalion formed by the Middle Army based in Itami, Hyogo Prefecture, which was ordered home on Monday. They will also take over equipment like hydraulic shovels and trucks.

The first battalion has been carrying out bridge construction and repair work on Cambodia's national roads No.2 and No. 3 south of the capital, phnom penh.

The new contingent is being dispatched at a time of intensified fighting between Phnom Penh government troops and the Khmer Rouge guerrilla group, who in defiance of the October 1991 Paris peace accord has announced it will boycott the May general election.

The core of the new battalion—575 soldiers—is composed of six engineering and engineering equipment companies from the Northern Army base in Eniwa. Another 25 officers are Defense Agency staff.

The Northern Army had been ordered to prepare for peacekeeping operations in Cambodia last September and held military exercises before the snow season started in Hokkaido. The formation of the new battalion was completed Monday.

## 8 Officers Prepared for Cambodian Monitoring

*OW1503081893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Eight Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) officers will leave for Cambodia on Tuesday [16 March] to join United Nations cease-fire monitoring, officials said. The group will relieve Japanese officers who have been performing monitoring duties over the past six months, said the officials at the International Peace Cooperation headquarters of the prime minister's office.

The replacement group, comprising two lieutenant colonels, three majors and three captains, will also stay for six months, the officials said.

Japan will also dispatch a 599-member GSDF contingent of civil engineering troops to replace Japanese troops in Cambodia in several stages from late March through early April, they said. The contingent that will return home has been doing such work as highway reconstruction in the country's southern provinces.

## PRC Petitioned To Write Off Debts to Tokyo

*OW1403115593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 14 KYODO—A group of intellectuals has petitioned China's parliament urging lawmakers to consider writing off several billion dollars of accumulated Japanese loans as rightful war reparations.

The petition, obtained by KYODO News on Sunday, says both the United States and Italy seized Japanese assets in the aftermath of World War II in lieu of war compensation. "Why can't our government take the state monies owed to Japan as a portion of war reparations and hand them over to Chinese war victims?" The petition asks.

Some 154 intellectuals, ranging in age from 37 to 91, signed their names to the document and submitted it to the General Office of the Eighth National People's Congress, which convenes in Beijing on Monday.

The signatories are all members of the Preparatory Committee for Japanese War Reparations, an umbrella organization which is demanding 30 billion dollars in compensation. Supporters claim a nationwide membership of around 300,000.

One of signatories, who asked not to be named, told KYODO the intellectuals listed are all victims or relatives of victims persecuted during the 1937-45 war against Japan.

Around 100 congress members submitted a bill to parliament last spring offering government support to compensation demands. The bill was subsequently shelved.

China officially agreed to drop compensation demands in 1972 when it normalized relations with Japan.

## Philippine President Ramos Leaves for Home

*OW1303041293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Osaka, March 13 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos and his wife Amelita left Osaka International Airport on Saturday for home at the end of a five-day state visit to Japan.

During a four-day stay in Tokyo from Tuesday, Ramos met Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, and Japanese business leaders. In his meetings with Japanese leaders, Ramos strongly requested more Japanese investment and economic aid to the Philippines.

Miyazawa promised Ramos that Japan would continue to assist the Philippines, and disclosed a decision to extend a fresh loan of 72.1 billion yen.

During the meeting with the prime minister, Ramos supported Miyazawa's call to seek dialogue on security in the Asia-Pacific region at the annual post-ministerial conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

In the meeting, Miyazawa apologized to the Philippine people for the forced prostitution of Philippine women for the Japanese military during World War II.

Ramos left Tokyo on Friday for Osaka, where he visited the head office of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

### Central American Aid Linked to Democratization

*OW1503010693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Monday linked an increase in Japanese aid to Central American countries to continued progress in their democratization.

Watanabe made the link in a speech at the outset of a two-day meeting of an economic support group for the region, the Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD) in Central America. "Democratization and economic development must proceed in tandem," Watanabe told the gathered participants. "Stable peace and security in Central America will not come if we promote only one of the two," he said.

Among those attending the meeting are Foreign Ministers Bernd Niehaus Quesada of Costa Rica, Jose Manuel Pacas Castro of El Salvador, Carlos Hurtado Cabrera of Nicaragua, and Mario Carias Zapata of Honduras.

Watanabe noted that Japan's aid to Central America stood at 154 million dollars, about three times the 52 million dollars it extended in 1987. Attributing the increase to the "continued genuine endeavors" of countries in the region to attain democracy and economic reform, Watanabe said they can expect a further increase if they maintain those efforts.

He revealed that Japan has decided to contribute a fresh 900,000 dollars for United Nations refugee repatriation and reintegration programs in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Watanabe, who is also deputy prime minister, was making his first appearance at a international gathering since he resumed duties earlier this month after 19 days hospitalization for what his aides say was a cold and exhaustion from overwork.

The PDD, which was established in April 1991 on the initiative of the United States, is participated in by 10 Latin American countries and 20 industrialized countries, with a number of international organizations having the status of observers. Japan, which cochairs a PDD working group on economic development, is participating in the scheme with a view to facilitating its so-called "global partnership" with the U.S.

Other working groups have been set up to help Central America in such fields as justice, human rights, legislative institutions, and electoral organizations.

The Tokyo meeting is intended to undertake a review of PDD activities and a study of its future direction, considering that it will be celebrating its second anniversary in April.

Central American target countries represented at the meeting included Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Also present are officials from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, the United States, Canada, Turkey, 16 European countries, and nine international organizations.

### Owada Denies Watanabe's Health Harms Diplomacy

*OW1503104393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe is in good enough health to function capably as Japan's top diplomatic official, Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada said Monday.

Owada, reacting to media speculation to the contrary, said that Watanabe is "steadily regaining his strength" since being discharged from hospital this month. He noted that during the past weeks, the 69-year-old foreign minister has taken part in parliamentary interpellations and performed diplomatic duties such as meeting foreign dignitaries

"We absolutely do not consider his health condition to be an impediment to Japanese diplomacy," Owada said.

Watanabe, who is also deputy prime minister, fell ill during a parliamentary debate on February 15, a day after returning from a visit to the United States. He was hospitalized for what doctors said was a cold and exhaustion from overwork.

During his 19-day stay in hospital, dignitaries such as UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Canadian External Affairs Secretary Barbara McDougall visited Japan.

Watanabe has been "commuting" to work from the Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital, where he was also hospitalized in late May 1992 for gallstones and an infected biliary tract. It then took him 40 days to resume his duties.

### Rally Held Against Dropping Apple Import Ban

*OW1303065193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Hirosaki, Aomori Pref., March 13 KYODO—A group of about 250 farmers, organized by an apple growers' association, rallied and demonstrated in downtown Hirosaki against possible lifting of bans on imports of New Zealand apples in June.

The group claimed that lower-priced imported apples would destroy apple farming in Japan. "About half of New Zealand's apples are for export, while Japan is not ready to sell apples to New Zealand," said Toshihiro Mikami, director of the Aomori Apple Association.

Japan has liberalized apple imports, but the government, citing fears of possible insect damage to crops, limits the annual imports to some 600,000 tons from South Korea. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet is likely to give the go-ahead to lift bans on apples imported from New Zealand, which says it has established technology to kill harmful insects in apples.

Aomori prefecture accounts for nearly 50 percent of the country's apple crop.

## Kanemaru, Haibara Indicted for Evading Tax

*OW1303072393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—Prosecutors indicted retired political power broker Shin Kanemaru and his former secretary Saturday for evading taxes on a combined income of about 250 million yen they earned in 1987 but failed to declare to tax authorities.

Kanemaru, 78, evaded about 118 million yen in taxes on some 200 million yen undeclared income, while his one-time secretary Masahisa Haibara, 49, evaded 26 million yen on 50 million yen income, the indictment said.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors office filed the indictment against the two men with the Tokyo district court, prosecutors said. Shortly before the indictment, the National Tax Administration Agency filed an accusation of tax evasion against Kanemaru and Haibara with the prosecution.

Kanemaru and Haibara were arrested last Saturday [6 March] on suspicion of evading hundreds of millions of yen in taxes on their incomes between 1987 and 1991. Prosecutors suspect Kanemaru failed to declare some 800 million yen of income in 1987 and 1989 evading about 400 million yen taxes in the two years, prosecution sources said. Haibara is suspected to have evaded some 200 million yen on an undeclared income of 400 million yen during five years from 1987, the sources said.

Saturday was the deadline for filing the indictment before a five-year statute of limitations would have run out on the 1987 tax evasion case.

Following Kanemaru's arrest last weekend, prosecutors seized more than 6 billion yen worth of discount bank debentures, stocks and gold bars from his offices and homes, prosecution sources said.

Last October, Kanemaru retired from politics after being fined 200,000 yen for accepting an illicit 500 million yen political contribution from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., a now-defunct express parcel delivery firm at the center of a huge money-and-mob scandal.

## Miyazawa Offers 'Sincere Apology'

*OW1303104293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa offered an apology to the public Saturday over the indictment of one-time political kingpin Shin Kanemaru and his former aide for allegedly evading hundreds of millions of yen in taxes on their hidden incomes between 1987 and 1991. "It is truly regrettable that public distrust for politics is worsening due to consecutive scandals," Miyazawa said. "As the one that administers national affairs, I would like to extend my sincere apology to the public."

Earlier in the day, prosecutors indicted Kanemaru and his former secretary, Masahisa Haibara, for evading taxes on a combined income of about 250 million yen earned in 1987 which they failed to declare to tax authorities. The two men were arrested March 6.

Saturday was the deadline for filing the indictment before a five-year statute of limitations would have run out on the 1987 tax evasion case.

Miyazawa said every politician should make efforts to win back the public's trust in politics, pointing out that the people are waiting for the realization of political reform. The prime minister said he would take the lead and do his utmost to prevent such scandals from happening again and to achieve drastic reform in politics.

Opposition parties released statements saying that tax evasion by Kanemaru and Haibara showed the deep corruption in Japanese politics.

The nation's largest opposition Social Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP) said in a statement that the large amount of hidden money and the method Kanemaru and Haibara used to conceal the stash showed how deep the "cause of the disease of political corruption" is. Miyazawa and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who allegedly gained the premiership through help from gangsters, cannot avoid their responsibility, the SDP said. It also said the mission of politics is to summon witnesses to the Diet to testify on the scandals and to probe the truth.

No. 2 opposition party Komeito said politicians' conduct of exploiting their positions to illegally gain money and evade taxes cannot be forgiven and called for the carrying out drastic political reform.

The Japanese Communist Party said the tax evasion scandal showed the "bottomless ugliness" of the LDP. It called the summoning Kanemaru and Haibara to testify before the Diet "essential."

The Democratic Socialist Party said the incident was "malicious" and that the politicians deceived the public by embezzling political donations for private use and evading taxes. It vowed its utmost efforts to probe the full truth of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin mob-and-money scandal and to prevent further political corruption.

### Prosecutors Consider More Charges

*OW1403115093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Prosecutors are attempting to unravel the hundreds of millions of yen in income that former ruling party don Shin Kanemaru failed to declare after fiscal 1988 allegedly to evade taxes, sources close to the investigation said Sunday. The Tokyo district public prosecutors office will ask the Tokyo district court for an additional 10 days of detention for Kanemaru and his former aide Masahisa Haibara in order to fully uncover the remaining evasion cases, they said.

Kanemaru and Haibara have been in custody at the Tokyo Detention House since their March 6 arrest and the first 10-day detention period under Japan's legal system runs out Wednesday [17 March].

Kanemaru was indicted Saturday for allegedly evading 118 million yen in income tax on allegedly undeclared income of more than 200 million yen in 1987 in collaboration with Haibara. The prosecutors indicted them for the 1987 tax evasion case first because the statute of limitations on the case ran out Sunday.

Kanemaru was arrested for allegedly evading 400 million yen in income tax by failing to declare some 800 million yen of income in 1987 and 1989. Haibara was arrested the same day for allegedly dodging some 200 million yen in tax on some 400 million yen of income for a five-year period from 1987.

The 78-year-old Kanemaru, former vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party, is suspected of concealing another 600 million yen in income in fiscal 1989. Haibara, 49, who served Kanemaru as chief secretary, is also suspected of failing to declare another 350 million yen income between 1988 and 1991.

The sources said the prosecutors will focus their investigation on clarifying the ultimate amount of evaded taxes of Kanemaru and pinpointing who offered the money. The prosecutors are also expected to investigate whether there are other politicians who committed offenses similar to those of which Kanemaru and Haibara are accused, the sources said.

Kanemaru allegedly amassed more than 6 billion yen in hidden personal assets including bank bonds, gold ingots, stocks and cash by investing his political donations, they said.

### Former Takeshita Aide Questioned

*OW1503054793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—Prosecutors have questioned a former office manager of a ruling party faction headed until his downfall by power broker Shin Kanemaru in connection with allegations against Kanemaru of tax evasion, informed sources said Monday.

The former senior officer of the faction was questioned about how Kanemaru got political donations, part of which are suspected to have been used to build up his assets by buying billions of discount bank debentures for evading income tax, the sources said. The officer, whose identity was not disclosed, is believed to have a thorough knowledge of flows of funds to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) from the faction, which was founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Prosecutors suspect huge political donations were offered to Kanemaru in 1987, when the LDP elected Takeshita as party president, and in 1989 when there was an election for the House of Councillors.

Informed sources said prosecutors have also questioned the managing director and several employees of Okasan Securitiee Co. on suspicion that they may have covered up the identify of Kanemaru as the holder of massive discount bank debentures.

Prosecutors searched the Tokyo headquarters of Okasan on March 9 for evidence to support charges against Kanemaru of tax evasion.

Kanemaru's late wife, Etsuko, invited officials of Okasan to their home in 1987 and 1989 and produced 1 billion yen in cash, saying she wanted to buy discount bank debentures of the industrial Bank of Japan and the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, the sources said. A discount debenture, free from depreciation on its value, is sold to investors at a price lower than its face value and then redeemed at face value when it matures after one year. The debentures are not required to be registered in the buyer's name.

In October 1990, the Finance Ministry issued a directive calling on brokerages to identify purchasers of discount bank debentures. The ministry urged banks to identify customers holding discount bank debentures worth 30 million yen or more.

Okasan apparently complied with Kanemaru's request, having its officials break down purchases into smaller amounts by buying them at bank branches so that Kanemaru's name would not surface, the sources said.

Kanemaru, 78, was arrested on March 6 for allegedly evading 400 million yen in income tax by failing to declare some 800 million yen in income for 1987 and 1989, in conspiracy with his former secretary Masahisa Haibara.

Haibara, 49, was also arrested for allegedly dodging some 200 million yen in tax on some 400 million yen in income for a five-year period from 1987.

Prosecutors indicted both men on Saturday [13 March] for alleged tax evasion for 1987 within the time limit set by the five- year statute of limitations.

Kanemaru, former LDP vice president, was charged with evading 118 million yen in income tax on undeclared income of over 200 million yen in 1987 in collaboration with Haibara.

Haibara was charged with evading 26 million yen in income tax on undeclared income of at least 50 million yen in 1987.

Kanemaru is suspected of purchasing billions of discount bank debentures by diverting political donations, prosecution sources said.

## Minister Denies Game Betting With Kanemaru

*OW1503111193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The head of Japan's Science and Technology Agency on Monday acknowledged that he regularly played mah-jongg with disgraced ruling party power broker Shin Kanemaru, but denied they staked large amounts on games. "I have played mah-jongg with Kanemaru, but did not bet," Mamoru Nakajima told a news conference.

Nakajima issued the denial in response to reports that the former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingpin called LDP politicians to his Tokyo home or office almost daily to play high-rolling games of mah-jongg, a game of Chinese origin.

The reports said Kanemaru covered his game losses by diverting handsome profits he garnered from interest in discount bank debentures he allegedly amassed by creaming off political donations from construction industry and other sources.

Nakajima, a former vice construction minister, told reporters, "I have played mah-jongg monthly with Kanemaru over the past three to four years, along with other politicians. "Each time we played for two to three hours," he said.

News reports quoted unnamed LDP politicians as saying they sometimes won more than "one or two million yen in a single day" from Kanemaru. The reports said he played with members of what was once the party's biggest faction, which was founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Kanemaru had served as president of the Takesita faction.

They said Kanemaru, 78, sometimes lost deliberately.

Nakajima refused to identify other politicians who played, saying, "please do not press me (for names), as (disclosure) would annoy them."

Nakajima, a member of the former Takeshita faction, said, "I cannot take responsibility stemming from my position (as a cabinet minister) unless I declare that we did not stake money on mah-jongg."

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told a separate news conference that the government will not investigate allegations of high-rolling games. Reminding reporters that Nakajima had denied it, Kono said, "Because a cabinet minister made the remark, I would like to take it at face value."

## JNP's Hosokawa Vows To End LDP Domination

*OW1503100293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo March 15 KYODO—The Japan New Party (JNP), its popularity buoyed by a series of scandals engulfing the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), pledged Monday to renew its effort to break the ruling party's four decades-long grip on power. "The next general election (for the House of Representatives) will be the starting line for changing politics by razing the LDP's single-party rule," said Morihiro Hosokawa, leader of the fledgling JNP.

Hosokawa, speaking at a luncheon at a Tokyo hotel, said the recent arrest of retired LDP power broker Shin Kanemaru on tax evasion charges has shaken the political scene. He said, "anything could happen" after April, apparently referring to possibilities of an early general election or realignment of political parties.

While remaining vague on possible linkups with other parties or political groups such as the LDP's dissident faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, Hosokawa said the JNP may jointly back candidates depending on the situation in each locality.

Hosokawa, a former governor of Kumamoto Prefecture and currently a member of the House of Councillors, said his party plans to field 50 to 60 candidates in the next election, many of them in their early 40s—relatively youthful by Japanese standards. He said he would unveil a list of 30 candidates at the end of March for the election, which must be called by next February.

On policy issues, Hosokawa said Japan should amend the Constitution to enable it to participate in a future United Nations standing force. He suggested this be done by adding a new clause to Article 9, which bars Japan from using force as a means of resolving international disputes.

The 10-month-old JNP has seen its popularity rise in tandem with political scandals that have discredited the LDP and shown up other opposition parties for failing to fully expose the corruption. A Japan Broadcasting Corp. poll released last week showed the JNP as the third most popular party with 6.8 percent support, gaining on the leading opposition Social Democratic Party, which had 12.5 percent.

Last July, the JNP in its first test at the polls won four seats in the House of Councillors.

## Parties Prepare Demand for Takeshita Resignation

*OW1503111293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The opposition parties in the House of Councillors drew up a draft resolution on Monday calling on former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to resign from parliament over his alleged involvement in a massive money-and-mob scandal, opposition party officials said. The opposition immediately submitted the resolution to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), they said.

Diet Affairs Committee leaders of the six opposition parties in the upper house—the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ], Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the Democratic Reform Party (formerly Rengo Sangiin), the Niin Club and the Japan New Party—compiled the resolution.

The draft was drawn up in response to last week's LDP-proposed draft, which called for prompt action on political reform and the establishment of political ethics to prevent further scandals. The LDP draft tabled last Friday [12 March], however, did not specify the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal or the arrest of former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru for alleged tax evasion, nor did it call for Takeshita to retire.

The opposition resolution calls for witnesses to be summoned to testify on the Sagawa Kyubin scandal and for Takeshita to give up his Diet seat to take "political and moral" responsibility.

Takeshita allegedly used a crime syndicate to help quell a rightist smear campaign against him in 1987 during his successful attempt to gain the LDP presidency, a post that automatically made him prime minister because of the LDP's dominance in parliament. When Takeshita testified under oath to the Diet in December and February he denied having played any part in the affair and refused to retire from politics.

In 1987, Takeshita and his late aide allegedly sought help through a third person from a gang boss to halt the smear campaign. That person is said to be Hiroyasu Watanabe, president of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., who is currently on trial on charges of aggravated breach of trust against his firm.

Kanemaru was arrested on March 6 on suspicion of evading hundreds of millions of yen in income taxes, some six months after he was fined 200,000 yen for violating the Political Funds Control Law. Kanemaru resigned his Diet seat last October.

The 252-seat upper house is dominated by the opposition.

## Panel Approves Election, Fund Reform Bills

*OW1503043393 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has approved in principle an outline calling for the introduction of a single-seat constituency system in the lower house, and for a ban on donations to individual politicians. The agreement was reached today when the party held a meeting of the Research Commission on the Election System.

The LDP made the final adjustments to a package of four political reform bills, which will be submitted to the current regular session of the Diet by the end of this month.

The package includes a revision bill of the Public Office Election Law to introduce single-seat constituencies for lower house elections.

The outline of the bill on the single-seat constituencies calls for cutting the total number of seats for the lower house to 500. The bill is also aimed at lifting a ban on candidates' door-to-door campaigning. During the election campaign period, candidates will be allowed to make speeches in each constituency.

Exhibition of election campaign posters will be prohibited one year before a lower house members' term is due to expire. Upper house members will be allowed to display election campaign posters until six months before the end of their term.

The package also includes a bill to revise the Political Funds Control Law to strengthen regulations governing political donations. Under the bill, political donations to individual lawmakers will be prohibited. The outline also calls for heavier penalties for any lawmaker who violates the Political Fund Control Law. Moreover, the outline is seeking the suspension of violators' civil rights in addition to heavy fines.

## Chemical Industry Urges Another Key Rate Cut

*OW1503030293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The chemical industry called Monday for another cut in the official discount rate as part of additional pump-priming measures to prop up the deteriorating economy, trade ministry officials said. Top executives of the Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA) and the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association (JPCA) made the request at a gathering with Yoshiro Mori, head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the officials said.

Complaining that their business conditions were getting worse and far from touching bottom, Makoto Murata, acting JPCA president sought a discount rate cut as a flexible and drastic measure to stimulate the ailing economy, they said. They quoted Mori as replying only, "I hope the latest cut on February 4 will lead to lower lending rates."

Mori agreed that the economic situation has been severe judging from economic figures for the October-December period, they said. Expecting continuing sluggishness for the January-March quarter, Mori expressed a pessimistic view about the government's projection of 1.6 percent economic growth for fiscal 1992 ending March 31, they said.

They quoted Mori as saying that the government and legislators will do their best to improve social infrastructure in fields such as information and research and development in an attempt to improve the quality of life in Japan.

### Ministry Plans Telecommunications Project

*OW1503111393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications plans to build experimental optical fiber networks as part of a government economic package, ministry officials said Monday [15 March]. The project calls for construction of such telecommunications networks linking state laboratories, households, and businesses using public funds raised from issuing construction bonds, the officials told KYODO News Service.

They said the ministry expects the project to help consumer electronics and telecommunications companies cope with the economic slowdown, creating demand for products such as optical cables and equipment.

The ministry plans to sell the project to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Finance Ministry, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, each of which has a strong influence on the selection of public works projects. The project has surfaced during debate over a government scheme to enhance social infrastructure as a way to prop up the economy.

The centerpiece of the scheme is expanding the scope of public works projects eligible for publicly raised funds to include telecommunications and research and development on top of construction. Some lawmakers in the LDP have been pressing for inclusion of telecommunications plans in eligible projects, saying the economic impact of construction and civil engineering, which traditionally account for the bulk of public works, will be limited.

### Central Bank Admits Leak of Secret Documents

*OW1503093093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO—The Bank of Japan on Monday admitted that at least some of its confidential information had been leaked and announced measures to tighten control over its supervision of secrecy. Takashi Anzai, director of the BOJ's budget and management department, said the bank could not specify how or when copies of confidential documents had been divulged.

According to authors of the secret memos, who had a chance to glance at copies believed to have been obtained by the ASAHI SHIMBUN, at least some of them "seem to have been genuine," Anzai said. He said the central bank has found documents that could be the originals of the copies, but it could not collate them in the face of opposition from the ASAHI SHIMBUN.

On January 27, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the BOJ's confidential information on Mitsubishi Bank's strategy on financial reforms had been leaked and circulated among some financial institutions. Anzai said that although the bank conducted a comprehensive inspection on the issue, it was unable to verify that there had not been "a possible divulgence."

BOJ officials said some of the executives responsible will have their salaries cut for three months—the first time in the history of the central bank— and other senior officials concerned have been warned. The BOJ also established on Monday an ad hoc committee involving all directors that will try to tighten supervision of the bank's secret information.

### Executives See End to Lifetime Employment

*OW1403081493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Top executives of Japan's leading companies said in a recent survey they foresee the collapse of the lifetime employment system and seniority-based salaries—two pillars of Japanese-style management in the postwar period. In the survey conducted by KYODO News Service in February, 86 of 100 executives said the lifetime employment system will gradually or rapidly disappear, while 95 predicted Japanese companies will increasingly adopt a pay scale based more on employees' abilities instead of seniority.

The survey indicated that the Japanese-style employment and wage system, once touted as a principal force behind Japan's rapid economic growth in the post-war period, has already started to crumble.

To a question about how wages are decided, 44 answered that their companies already use an ability-based system for all employees, and only 16 reported a seniority-based pay scale for their entire work force. Moreover, 48 of the 100 executives said their companies have some form of early retirement system, while 46 responded that they do not.

The results of the survey, which covered top executive officers of 100 major companies across a wide spectrum of business sectors, reflect the increasing liquidity of the labor market and the ongoing restructuring efforts by companies in the face of one of the worst business slumps in the postwar period, analysts said. None of the respondents said the seniority-based wage system will remain intact in Japan, the poll shows.

Regarding the growing trend for companies to offer contracts with annual salaries, five of the pollees said such a system will be widely adopted, and 88 said it will become a norm in some business sectors. Thirty-two of the executives said their own companies will likely adopt a contract-based annual pay system, either for all their employees or for some of them.

As for the future prospects for an employment system, 55 said their companies plan to abandon lifetime employment altogether, and 18 answered that part of their operations will discard the system. Only four said their companies will continue the long-standing tradition.

Haruo Shimada, professor at Keio University, said there were no surprises in the survey. "The lifetime employment no longer exists in reality," Shimada said.

"Japanese companies start transferring their employees to their subsidies or seeking voluntary retirements in times of slumps. It is often senior employees that are asked to quit, allowing the companies to maintain the illusion of 'lifetime employment'," he said.

The trend for ability-based wages is quite natural because jobs are increasingly requiring intellectual work, which cannot be assessed by the amount of hours worked, Shimada said.

## North Korea

### Foreign Ministry Publishes NPT Withdrawal Memo

*SK1503111693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 15 Mar 93*

["On the Truth of Nuclear Inspection by IAEA in DPRK—Memorandum of DPRK Foreign Ministry"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published today a memorandum clarifying the truth of the nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in the DPRK in connection with the fact that the United States made the IAEA adopt an unjust "resolution" demanding an inspection of the DPRK's military sites at the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the agency by manipulating some member states of the IAEA Secretariat.

The memorandum in its first part recalls the sincere efforts of the DPRK Government to implement the safeguards agreement.

The DPRK and the IAEA signed the safeguards agreement on January 30, 1992, which went into force on April 10, 1992. In accordance with Articles 42 and 62 of the safeguards agreement, the DPRK provided the IAEA with its initial report on the nuclear material subject to the safeguards and design information in respect of its nuclear facilities on May 4, 1992, far ahead of the prescribed time limits.

With a view to bringing into the open all our nuclear activities, the DPRK even provided the IAEA with the list of those nuclear facilities exempt from the safeguards and of the scientific research institutes.

The IAEA has conducted six rounds of ad hoc inspections in the DPRK up to the early February 1993 since May 4, 1992 when the DPRK provided the IAEA with its initial report and other relevant documents.

Our facility operators provided the inspectors with maximum convenience and active cooperation so that the inspectors could fulfil their duty smoothly.

The IAEA inspectors repeatedly thanked us for our sincere cooperation, which was explicitly mentioned in the reports submitted by the director-general to the meetings of the IAEA Board of Governors.

In its second part, the memorandum roundly exposes unjust assertions of some officials of the IAEA secretariat.

Some officials of the IAEA secretariat unreasonably insisted that there exist "inconsistencies in principle" between the DPRK's initial report and the result of the IAEA's measurement. But there are none of the "inconsistencies in principle" which they claimed.

Discrepancies between the DPRK's information and the result of the IAEA's measurement are not the alleged "inconsistencies." The discrepancies have originated from the IAEA's own disregard of our conditions for the operation of facilities and the characteristic features of our nuclear activities and also from the artificial fabrication by some officials of the IAEA Secretariat of the result of the inspections.

The characteristic features of our nuclear activities are that we have maintained the principle of self-reliance in the nuclear energy development, proceeding from the DPRK's subjective and objective conditions and that we have submitted to the IAEA inspections our nuclear facilities which were still at the experimental stage, not in regular operation, from the viewpoint of the inspection. Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat should, as a matter of course, have taken into consideration these characteristic features of the DPRK's nuclear activities in interpreting the result of the inspections.

However, they lacked the right standpoint and attitude to clarify any point at issue and, therefore, deliberately made the matter complicated, raising a hasty fuss even before seeking any consultation with the operators.

The first "inconsistency in principle," according to some officials of the IAEA Secretariat, is that the composition and quantity of plutonium the DPRK declared to the IAEA do not correspond to what was calculated by the IAEA.

Our facility specialists input into computers the source data that reflected the reality and obtained the correct result of calculation. The result corresponded to the composition and quantity of plutonium extracted from the melting fuel rods. But the inspection team produced its result of calculation remarkably different from our calculation output.

The inspection team failed to specifically explain the process of its calculation but only insisted on its calculated figure, saying that "the IAEA calculation team applied to the calculation the universally recognized calculation codes on the basis of the appropriate source data."

The inspectors failed to answer our questions: "What is wrong in our calculation," and "What is insufficient in our explanation."

The DPRK side handed over its calculation data as a document to the inspection team. However, the IAEA director-general proposed a "special inspection" to the DPRK on February 9, even before the sixth inspection team made re-calculation after flying back to Vienna on February 8.

The second "inconsistency in principle" raised by some officials of the IAEA Secretariat is that the composition of plutonium extracted by the radiochemical laboratory does not correspond to that of the liquid waste.

The main point here is to correctly understand its cause. The cause was fully clarified by the DPRK scientists who explained that the difference came when the solution from the basic experiment of plutonium extraction in 1975 was put together in the relevant waste tank.

While some officials of the IAEA Secretariat admitted their mistakes of principle in their calculation, they said, nevertheless, that they could not accept the DPRK's calculated result until the result would have been confirmed to be based on the data of the operating records of the facilities.

The inspectors had already examined all the relevant evidential documents, but some officials of the IAEA Secretariat insisted that they had never seen such documents. We provided the IAEA, in advance, with all the necessary documents, including the initial report, as required under the safeguards agreement, and showed the IAEA inspectors all the documents kept at the locations, including the operating records of the facilities during the six rounds of the ad hoc inspections.

Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat blindly headshaked all the facts and scientific and technological arguments. Their intention was obviously to justify their demands for a "special inspection" of two military installations by linking the alleged "inconsistencies" with these installations in a far-fetched manner in accordance with the scenario worked out by the United States beforehand.

Next, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat unreasonably insisted on their demands for inspection of "two locations" in the DPRK. The "two locations" referred to by these officials are military installations which have no relevance to the nuclear activities, and therefore we were not duty bound to show them to the IAEA.

In this connection, we cannot but look back upon what had happened in the past.

In September last year, the IAEA director-general abruptly demanded that the DPRK allow the third IAEA ad hoc inspection team then staying in the DPRK access to the "two locations," irrelevant to the nuclear activities, in the form of a visit. At that time, out of consideration that this was the first request from the director-general, we did allow the inspectors, who came for the purpose of nuclear inspection, access to the sites and facilities exempt from the safeguards, although this was contrary to the spirit of the agreement reached in May last year.

One location was a shop producing daily necessaries and the other was a military installation.

After seeing round the two sites, they admitted that the sites had no relevance at all to the nuclear activities. Their visit was not related in the least with the implementation of the safeguards agreement but was permitted only thanks to the DPRK's good will.

However, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat misused the visit to confirm the espionage information provided by a third country. Therefore, in a letter addressed to the IAEA director-general we pointed out clearly that such an ungrounded visit or inspection requested by the IAEA would no longer be permitted and it was the first but the last chance. [as received] But, on December 22 last year, the IAEA director-general again asked for the DPRK's permission to "visit, drill and take sampling" at the already visited military installation and other military installation.

At the bilateral talks in Pyongyang from 20 to 22 January this year, the negotiating mission of the IAEA Secretariat argued that the "visit to the two locations" was needed because "firstly, the locations are related to the 'inconsistencies' found in the course of the ad hoc inspections, and secondly, 'there is a reliable evidence' that the locations are related to the nuclear material."

The DPRK side explained that there existed none of such "inconsistencies" allegedly found out in the course of the ad hoc inspections, that the "inconsistencies" would be clarified through further ad hoc inspections, that there were no grounds to assert that the "two locations" were related to the "inconsistencies" raised by the negotiating mission and that the "two locations" are military installations which have no relevance to our nuclear activities, and refuted the arguments about the "importance" and "urgency" of the proposed visit on which the IAEA Secretariat impatiently insisted. The DPRK side also demanded that the IAEA negotiating mission identify the source of the "reliable evidence" with which they alleged that the locations were related to the nuclear activities.

The IAEA negotiating mission did not hesitate to reveal that it was using intelligence information provided by a third country, adding that "if the country in question is identified, it would deteriorate the relations between that country and the DPRK."

As the DPRK side asked for the clarification of the legal grounds for the use of information provided by a third country, the IAEA mission avoided answering the DPRK's question, saying that "it takes much time to explain it on a legal basis."

The DPRK side made it clear that the IAEA Secretariat's assertions were unreasonable from the leoal point of view, and strongly urged the IAEA not to get implicated in the false intelligence information provided by a country hostile to the DPRK, but return to its original standpoint as an impartial international organization, taking into account the political and military situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

In its third part, the memorandum exposes the fact that the IAEA inspections of the DPRK have so far been conducted under the manipulation of the United States, not in accordance with the IAEA's statute and the safeguards agreement.

It says:

The IAEA is obligated to protect secrets coming to its knowledge in the course of the inspections under the Article 5 of the safeguards agreement, but some officials of its Secretariat have communicated the results of its inspections in the DPRK to the United States and South Korea.

U.S. daily "THE HERALD TRIBUNE," dated May 5, 1992, reported that "an IAEA spokesman said North Korea provided the IAEA with a list of nuclear facilities as thick as a small telephone directory on May 4. The three previously undisclosed nuclear reactors were listed in the report."

South Korea's "Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)" reported on November 8, 1992 that the IAEA was known to be planning to send a high-level delegation to Pyongyang immediately after the fourth ad hoc inspection. At that time, only a few officials of the IAEA Secretariat knew about this, and we received this information from the IAEA by telex on November 16, eight days after the South Korean "MBC" report.

Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat continued to demand that the DPRK disclose the list of the nuclear material and the list of its nuclear facilities submitted to the IAEA and, on the other hand, unilaterally made public the issues related to the inspections without any prior agreement with the DPRK.

On June 10, 1992, a high-ranking official of the IAEA called an informal meeting of the members of the IAEA Board of Governors and briefed them on this visit to the DPRK and on the course of the first ad hoc inspection and disclosed the details of the capability of the DPRK's nuclear facilities.

The United States cooked up delusive information with regard to the DPRK's nuclear activities and dished it out to Japan and other countries as well as the IAEA Secretariat.

The Japanese JIJI PRESS made a false report on November 16, 1990 that "according to the U.S. satellite photos obtained by the Japanese Government, there exist such nuclear facilities as a Soviet-made research reactor, a small nuclear reactor, an enriched uranium plant, a fuel reprocessing plant and a nuclear explosion test ground."

The United States has systematically interfered in the IAEA's inspection of the DPRK and instigated the IAEA Secretariat to impose "a special inspection" on it.

The recent report of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to the National Security Council at the White House said that "for the present, the United States must induce North Korea to accept the 'special inspection,' and the shaping of the North Korea policy should be subject to the outcome of the nuclear inspection."

The United States invited the IAEA director-general to take part in a "joint House hearing" on September 22 last year and debriefed him on the DPRK's nuclear programme, while demanding him to conduct "special inspection" and "surprise inspection" in the DPRK.

The DPRK has so far accepted the nuclear inspections sincerely and clarified the alleged "inconsistencies" on a scientific and technological basis. Nevertheless, the United States has manipulated some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and certain member states to adopt at the February 25 meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors an unjust "resolution" demanding an inspection of the DPRK's military installations which have no relevance to the nuclear activities.

In its fourth part, the memorandum makes clear the DPRK's position with regard to the unjust "resolution" of the IAEA Board of Governors.

The DPRK Government sharply denounces and resolutely rejects the fabrication of the unjust "resolution" against the DPRK by some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and certain member states as a wanton violation of the sovereignty of the DPRK and as a robber's act to disarm the DPRK.

We cannot look on unconcernedly when the United States and the South Korean authorities have resumed the once suspended "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and are pertinaciously pursuing their machinations against our country in collusion with some officials of the IAEA Secretariat.

It is because of these acts that the DPRK has entered a semi-war state to safeguard its sovereignty and security and adopted the decision to withdraw from the NPT to defend its supreme interests. This is a self-defensive measure to defend our nation's dignity and its right to survival and a just measure to safeguard the common interests of the non-nuclear-weapon states.

Neither "pressure" nor strong-arm acts whatsoever will ever go down with us.

The United States must drop its old way of thinking of the Cold War era and immediaoely desist from its imprudent practice of manipulating the IAEA to force us to open our military installations and strangle our socialist system.

Some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and its certain member states must apologize for the crimes thy have committed against the Korean people and should forbear from conducting themselves under the pressure and directive of a particular country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its hope that the member states of the IAEA and the world peace-loving people will impartially assess, on the basis of the IAEA's statute and the safeguards agreement, the issues that have arisen between the DPRK and the IAEA in the course of the implementation of the safeguards agreement, and oppose and reject the unjust acts on the part of the United States and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat.

## Government Informs UNSC of NPT Withdrawal

*SK1303004293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] According to an AP-YONHAP report from UN Headquarters, North Korea officially notified the UN Security Council [UNSC] of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. In the name of Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, North Korea yesterday delivered a letter notifying its intention to pull out of the treaty to UN Ambassador (O'Brian) of New Zealand, the chairing nation of the UN Security Council.

In the letter, North Korea stated that it is giving notification of the withdrawal pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 10 of the NPT. The NPT, in Article 10, stipulates that in case a certain state wishes to withdraw from the treaty, it should have clear reason that a state of emergency exists causing damage to the supreme interest of the state and that this should be notified to all the member states and the Security Council.

North Korea, therefore, is considered to have begun to take the procedures for pulling out of the treaty, but its obligation to receive the inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency is still valid until the expiration of the three months when the notification produces the validity of the withdrawal as stipulated in the treaty.

## 'Sources': Foreigners' Movements Restricted

*OW1303021093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 13 KYODO—North Korea has tightened restrictions on the movements of foreigners in the country after its abrupt declaration of withdrawal from an international nuclear control pact, Western diplomatic sources said Saturday.

The Pyongyang-based sources said North Korea's Foreign Ministry on Friday notified all foreigners staying in the country of the restrictions through embassies. The notice reportedly says foreigners cannot go outside Pyongyang without permission or contact ordinary North Korean citizens.

North Korea cited concern for the security of foreigners amid the heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula caused by the resumption of U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises as the reason for the restrictions, the sources said.

The United States and South Korea resumed the "Team Spirit" military maneuvers this year after one-year suspension. Pyongyang has asserted the exercises, currently under way, forced it to put itself on a semi-war footing.

North Korea on Friday announced it is withdrawing from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in protest at the exercises and because of demands that it open two facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Pyongyang maintains the facilities are military and have no connection with its nuclear program, but the IAEA has demanded to inspect them to check for plutonium stocks.

## DPRK Envoy Comments on NPT, Expulsion Rumors

*SK1303030693 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 13 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report by Beijing-based correspondent Yu Tong-hui]

[Excerpts] Chu Chang-chun, North Korean ambassador to China, warned at a news conference on 12 March that if the international society takes sanctions against his country in connection with the North Korean withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT], his country will take corresponding countermeasures. [passage omitted]

The contents of his remarks at the news conference is as follows:

[Correspondent] What countermeasures will North Korea take if the international society puts pressure or take sanctions on North Korea in connection with its withdrawal from the NPT?

[Chu Chang-chun] If any pressure or sanctions are taken against the withdrawal, we will take corresponding countermeasures [kue haedanghanun taeung chochi].

[Correspondent] Has your country had prior consultation with China before it took the step to withdraw from the NPT? If it had, what was China's reaction to it?

[Chu] Our party and government makes judgment and decisions independently on all policies. China is of course our ally, but the withdrawal from the NPT is a matter to be decided by our government, not a matter for us to consult with the Chinese Government. Therefore, we have never had any prior consultation with the Chinese government. Nor do I have anything to tell you about China's attitude.

[Correspondent] What impact do you think this action your country has taken will give to the Japan-North Korea talks for the normalization of relations?

[Chu] If Japan is truly willing to apologize to the Korean people for the aggression it committed against them in the past and comes to the talks independently, the talks between the two countries for the normalization of relations will not be affected by it.

[Correspondent] Do you not worry that North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT will discourage foreign investment in North Korea?

[Chu] Independence, friendship, and peace are the ideals of our foreign policy. We are friendly to all the countries that are friendly to us. Our withdrawal from the NPT is a self-defensive countermeasure against the attempt to infringe upon our sovereignty and our supreme national interest. Therefore, the countries and capitalists that are willing to invest in our country will not be discouraged from investing even though we have taken this action. The capitalists from around the world will make great profit from investing in the Sonbong Development Project Area.

[Correspondent] Does the withdrawal from the NPT not mean that North Korea intends to produce nuclear weapons?

(Correspondent's note: The ambassador looked much angered by this question and severely rebuked for five minutes the Japanese TOKYO SHIMBUN correspondent who asked the question.)

[Chu] Your thought is narrow and excessive. The entire world knows that Japan has more plutonium than necessary for the purpose of producing nuclear weapons. Japan is producing nuclear weapons. These are not my words.

The Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government call for the denuclearization of the world. We call for the denuclearization of Korea. We have neither the intentions nor capability to produce nuclear weapons. We are resolutely opposed to nuclear weapons.

[Correspondent] Can you confirm the recent report that North Korea asked all foreign diplomats in Pyongyang to leave your country?

[Chu] It is an unfounded lie.

## Radio: PRC Spokesman Opposes Military Exercises

*SK1203133593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1223 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] In his answer to a correspondent's question at a weekly report meeting held in Beijing on 11 March, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that he does not invariably agree with large-scale joint military exercises on the Korean peninsula.

He said that he is concerned about the current situation on the Korean peninsula. He hoped that the situation of confrontation develops into a situation of detente and stability and that countries concerned continue to make efforts for this.

## KCNA Cites PRC Foreign Ministry Opposition to Team Spirit

*SK1303044593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 13 Mar 93*

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Opposes Joint Military Manoeuvre on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of China, answering a question raised by a reporter at a weekly news conference held in Beijing on March 11, said that China has all along been opposed to the holding of large-scale military manoeuvres on the Korean peninsula.

"We are concerned with the recent developments on the peninsula. We hope that the situation there will continue to move towards relaxation and stability and all the parties concerned will continue to work towards this end," he added.

## Envoy to PRC Holds 12 Mar News Conference

*SK1403005593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] A news conference was held at the DPRK Embassy in the PRC on 12 March in connection with the statement issued by our Republic's Government on withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed at the front of the site of the news conference. Reporters from the PRC's paper, press, and broadcast, and foreign reporters based in Beijing participated in the news conference.

Our country's Ambassador Chu Chang-chun made remarks at the news conference. He said that at the seventh session of the Ninth DPRK Central People's Committee in Pyongyang on 12 March, considering the imminent situation created in our country, discussions were held on the inevitability of our country pulling out of the NPT. He said that stemming from the imminent demand to resolutely advocate and adhere to our socialist system, by exercising sovereign rights, our country decided to withdraw from the NPT.

Ambassador Chu read the DPRK Government statement and emphasized that this is a self-defensive measure to defend the nation's sovereign rights and the country's supreme interest. He also said that this is a very legitimate countermeasure. He warned that if the hostile forces try to put some kind of pressure or sanctions against us because our country withdrew from the NPT, it will answer by carrying out a strong self-defensive countermeasure corresponding to this.

He said that we have neither the will nor the ability to develop nuclear weapons, and that the Republic's government is calling for denuclearization not only on the Korean peninsula but the world over. Ambassador Chu answered questions by reporters at the news conference.

## Japan, ROK Agree To 'Close Contact' on DPRK Issue

*OW1303134593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 KYODO—The Japanese ambassador to South Korea and the next South Korean ambassador to Japan agreed Saturday [13 March] that Tokyo, Seoul, and the United States should keep close contact to discuss North Korea's abrupt withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Japanese officials said.

Japanese Ambassador Toshio Goto reached the agreement with Kong No-myong, the newly designated South Korean ambassador to Japan, the officials said.

Goto agreed with Kong, currently head of the South Korean delegation of the Inter-Korean Nuclear Management Committee, that Pyongyang's decision was a "serious challenge" to the NPT, they said.

On Friday, North Korea announced it will withdraw from the NPT to protest demands by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to allow inspection of two suspected nuclear sites.

Pyongyang signed the treaty in December 1985. It has categorically denied charges that it is pursuing a nuclear weapons program, saying the two sites are military facilities and completely unrelated to its nuclear program.

Kong said related countries are expected to discuss the matter at the IAEA and that South Korea plans to watch developments closely, the officials said.

## IAEA To Refer DPRK Nuclear Issue To UNSC

*SK1303001793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0010 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Berlin, March 12 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will convene a special meeting of its board of governors March 18 or 19 to discuss North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The decision was made by the Vienna-based U.N. Agency at an emergency meeting and in unofficial consultation with major IAEA-member countries, an IAEA official said Friday.

Prior to next week's special meeting, the IAEA will hold a meeting of major board members, including South Korea, the United States and Japan, the official said, requesting anonymity.

The IAEA will decide to refer the North Korean nuclear issue to the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] at the special meeting unless there is a marked change in the North Korean position, he said.

Earlier, IAEA spokesman Hans Meyer said the IAEA was awaiting the security council's reaction to the North Korean decision.

In order for any country to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it is required to notify the United Nations Security Council of its decision.

Therefore, all official measures against the North Korean decision are on hold pending the security council's response, Meyer said.

There would be no IAEA action before March 15, he added.

A special IAEA Board of Governors meeting will be convened within this month for sure, Meyer said.

The IAEA had received the North Korean Government statement through its embassy in Vienna but could not regard it as North Korea's official notification of its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Meyer said.

## NODONG SINMUN Approves 'Just' NPT Withdrawal

*SK1403041993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0015 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 14 March editorial: "Just Self-Defensive Measure, Our People's Rock-Firm Will"]

[Text] The DPRK Government issued a statement on 12 March in connection with the fact that a very grave situation has been created in which our nation's dignity and the country's security is being threatened because of the antirepublic maneuver by the United States and the

South Korean authorities which is becoming all the more plain with each passing day.

In the statement, the Republic's Government sternly denounced the reckless nuclear war maneuver by the United States and the South Korean authorities opposing our people; resolutely denounced the unjust resolution adopted at the February International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Board of Governors meeting; and took a resolute measure to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT].

The statement clearly elucidates the antinuclear, antiwar, and peace-loving position and policy which our Republic's Government is consistently adhering to, and the ground for the inevitability of our country's withdrawal from the NPT. It also clearly elucidates the insidious purpose and unjustness of making South Korea into a nuclear advance base; the U.S. nuclear war maneuver and the dangerousness of opposing our Republic; and the adoption of the resolution of a special inspection by the IAEA conducted under the manipulation of the United States.

The statement is consistent of our people's firm determination to be unmoved in whatever threat and pressure, and to defend the nation's dignity and the country's supreme interest to the end. The withdrawal from the NPT by our Republic is a just self-defensive and unavoidable measure considering the circumstance that our Republic can no longer implement the duties stipulated in the NPT because of the abnormal situation created by the antirepublic maneuver of the United States, the South Korean authorities, and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat. This is a revolutionary response in connection with the measure of the U.S. nuclear war maneuver and incorrect act by some officials of the IAEA Secretariat. Also this measure is a manifestation of our unwavering spirit of national independence and revolutionary standpoint that defiantly fights against the unjust pressure of reactionary forces which run counter to international justice and trends of the times.

Now our people are actively supporting the measure by the Republic's Government to withdraw from the NPT, regarding it as a well-justified measure to safeguard the national sovereign right and national security. Also, the world's progressive people who cherish peace and international justice express their enthusiastic support for the Republic's Government statement.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: Our people will not yield to any threats by the enemies nor be deceived by appeasement and honeyed words.

Our Republic's decision to pull out from the NPT is a just measure to take the initiative in its fight against the insidious maneuver by the United States and some officials of the IAEA Secretariat designed to stifle our socialist system.

Despite strong denunciation from the entire Korean people and the world's revolutionary people, the United States and the South Korean authorities have finally waged the adventurous Team Spirit-93 nuclear war exercise. In this connection, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat following the United States adopted an unjust resolution at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting imposing special inspections on our general military facilities which have nothing to do with nuclear activities. This is an intolerable infringement upon the sovereign rights of our Republic; unbearable interference in our internal affairs; and an open act of hostility to oppress socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses.

Today, according to its aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy, the United States is directing the spearhead of antisocialist attack at our country and is trying to gain supremacy over our Republic. By doing so, it tries to eradicate socialism in Asia after frustrating socialism in Europe. It tries to create a new phase to establish a new world order dominated by the United States.

Proceeding from such a point of view, the United States is daily strengthening political and ideological offensives, economic sanctions, and military pressure against our country. It runs amok in kicking up anti-Republic maneuvers. This is proven by the Team Spirit joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically conducting across South Korea.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise is a criminal nuclear war maneuver, which is wholly contrary to the basic demand and idea of the NPT, which stipulates that territorial stability and sovereignty should be respected and that nuclear threat should be stopped. The purpose of the provocative nuclear war exercise lies in gaining supremacy over our Republic by resorting to strength, because the United States cannot frustrate our country's socialism through a peaceful transition strategy.

The Team Spirit nuclear war exercise had been discontinued before the IAEA conducted inspections of our facilities. Thus, resuming it at a time when nuclear inspections are conducted actually precisely proves that the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise is aimed at realizing the desire to invade the North.

The United States is openly seeking the policy of confrontation of strength. It has gotten some members of the IAEA Secretariat to kick up the commotions of special inspections of our facilities. As a result, it is employing all maneuvers to impose sanctions and pressure on us by internationalizing nuclear issues.

The United States and some member of the IAEA Secretariat are trying to stifle and drive us into a corner, by using the NPT as a pretext. In this regard, how on earth can we look on with folded arms at such an attempt.

Based on information and dates fabricated by the United States, that is, our opponent country [kyojon ilbang], some members of the IAEA Secretariat try to force inspections of our general military facilities which have nothing to with a nuclear issue. This is precisely the scenario produced by the United States. This bespeaks that they are playing the role of a hand maiden in order to execute the U.S. aggressive policy toward the DPRK, even by violating the principles of fairness and aboveboard neutrality and by abusing the NPT and the Nuclear Safeguard Accord.

The IAEA can inspect only nuclear facilities and materials reported by the country concerned. It has no right to inspect general military facilities.

In spite of this, based on the information and data provided by a third country, the IAEA is trying to inspect pure general military bases which have nothing to do with nuclear issues. This violates the IAEA stipulations and the Nuclear Safeguard Accord. There has not existed such a practice.

Adopting the so-called special inspection is an entirely unlawful fact which nothing can justify. The IAEA ignores the nuclear-development maneuvers of Japan and the South Korean authorities which accelerate the plan to be the military powers and nuclear powers while stockpiling plutonium in large quantities. The IAEA is just talking about our nuclear development. This just proves that the IAEA applies a dual principle.

Some members of the IAEA Secretariat renounce the principles of autonomy and fairness, serve special countries such as the United States, and try to make a plot to harm our country which does not possess nuclear weapons. We could not look on with folded arms at such a situation.

In special circumstances in which the country has been divided, we have always been under the U.S. nuclear threat, and the war maneuvers to invade the North has been unprecedentedly strengthened, it is very clear that if we accept the IAEA's unjust inspections, this will bring about a very dangerous consequence. Adopting the so-called special inspection is a gangster-like intent to get our barehanded people to stand before the muzzles of rifles of a hostile country by disarming us.

The Supreme People's Assembly meeting held in April 1992 decided to approve the Nuclear Safeguard Accord, presupposing that no country of the countries with which the NPT is deposited [kitakkuk] shall deploy nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and shall pose a nuclear threat against us.

Our Republic Government's entrance into the NPT was aimed at gaining such a substantial profit as removing a nuclear threat against us by using the strength of the NPT, not aimed at falling a victim to U.S. brazen-faced and gangster-like maneuvers trying to stifle us by abusing the NPT.

The issue of inspection of general military bases is not only an issue related to our country's sovereignty and security, but is also a very serious and important issue directly related to the overall interests of all developing countries which are trying to defend their independence and security.

If the United States, which has emerged as the only superpower in the world, forces a special inspection upon us through some cat's paws of the IAEA Secretariat, this will make a precedent in which the NPT is also abused in other developing countries in the future. Today, some circles in the IAEA Secretariat are attempting to make us a victim of nuclear powers, following the United States. However, they will also attempt to offer other countries to the nuclear powers as a sacrifice.

Our firm and stern decision to withdraw from the NPT is for the purpose of defending the common interest of developing countries by checking the arrogant and insolent pressure and threat of the United States and the unwarranted act by some circles of the IAEA Secretariat.

Our people firmly believe that the governments and people's of all countries in the world who treasure peace and justice will support the self-defensive measure of the Republic's Government.

The United States is now foolishly attempting to bring the issue of special inspection of our military bases to the UN Security Council in case we refuse the inspection to impose collective sanctions against us under the pretext of not implementing the inspection. This more clearly reveals the insidious aim and brigandish nature of the special inspection commotion that the United States is kicking up through some circles of the IAEA Secretariat. However, the United States and its followers cannot frighten us with whatever trick they may employ.

As we made it clear on many occasions, any bringandish logics and pressure cannot work out for us. If the hostile forces take new sanctions against us we will take a corresponding self-defensive measure against it.

Our people treasure national diginity and independence as their lives. The popular masses-centered socialism of our own style is the noblest revolutionary gains that our people have acheived through their protracted and arduous struggle. It is also their lives and living which cannot be replaced by anything. Today's happiness and future of our people lie precisely in socialism, and socialism is the supreme interest of our people.

As in the past, our people will also in the future never tolerate any act opposing our socialist cause and endangering our supreme interest. The hostile forces should not miscalculate our people's (?will) and faith.

There will be no change in the future in our Republic's Policy of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and our people will also in the future make all possible efforts for the realization of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The United States should renounce the old way of thinking of the cold war era and stop the Team Spirit joint military exercise. It should also renounce the base maneuvers to plot to harm and obliterate non-nuclear states, including our Republic, by manipulating the IAEA.

All party members and the working people should cherish deep in their hearts the boundless national dignity and pride of carrying out the revolution and living under the socialist system and should maintain a full combat readiness posture so that they can sternly smash any brutal provocation maneuvers by the hostile forces.

### People 'Fully' Support NPT Withdrawal

*SK1303104693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA)—People of various circles of the northern half of Korea are fully supporting the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declaring its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

Hong Kun-pyo, vice minister of Atomic Energy, said the U.S. imperialists must clearly understand that with no "military threat" or "blockade" could they block the vigorous advance of the Korean people united in one mind around the party and the leader.

"The entire party members, officials, workers and technicians in the atomic energy industry will, in the future, too, strictly implement the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes," he said.

Chong Tong-uk, president of University of International Affairs, said that the measure taken this time showed the inshakable will of the Workers' Party and the people of Korea to honorably defend the sovereignty of the country and dignity of the nation, not yielding to any pressure. He warned that the United States and some people of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must not behave arbitrarily.

Yi Sin-cha, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, stated that if the U.S. imperialists and their stooges dared to impair the dignity of our Republic and infringe upon the interests of our country, running about recklessly again, they would meet with stronger protest and stern punismment.

Choe Chang-hyon, chairman on the Korean Democratic Lawyers' association, declared that the withdrawal of the DPRK Government from the NPT was a just measure either in view of the principle of international justice or of the demand of international law. "The United States should discard the wrong mode of thinking to submit others and immediately stop the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises", he said.

Chon Kyong-sun, secretary of the primary party committee of the Hwanghae tideland construction complex, said: "Whatever pressure the enemies of revolution may put on us, we will never kneel down. We will fight more staunchly along the road of chuche to maintain socialism, our life and blood, and uphold the idea of peace."

### Koreans in Japan Support NPT Withdrawal

*SK1403091793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) held a press conference in Tokyo Saturday at which a statement supporting the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public.

"The Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon fully supports the DPRK Government's statement in the name of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, considering it an entirely just measure to defend the national dignity and sovereignty of the socialist homeland," the statement said, adding:

The DPRK Government took a measure of withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] in retaliation against the threat posed by the United States hostile to the DPRK and its followers to its sovereignty and security on the strength of the NPT. This is an entirely just self-defensive oeasure.

If the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which is committed to preserve impartiality and neutrality is to truly fulfil its original mission, the IAEA should favour the DPRK' call for an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea, not military facilities on the DPRK, and stop applying a double standard—raising a hue and cry over the "nuclear weapon development" by the DPRK only, while ignoring the nuclear armament of Japan and South Korea.

We strongly demand that the United States give up the "policy of strength" by discarding the old mode of thinking of the cold war era, immediately stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and withdraw all the nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We also urge the IAEA to adhere to the principle of impartiality and strict neutrality, not following the instruction of the United States, and stop abusing the NPT in menacing the sovereignty and security of the DPRK, a non-nuclear state.

The Japanese Government should refrain from joining in the U.S. nuclear war exercises and nuclear threat against the DPRK and contribute to the peace and security in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia.

## CPRF Supports NPT Withdrawal

*SK1403084393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—"The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) hails and fully supports the step of the Government of the Republic in withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), considering it to be a most just, evolutionary measure which reflects the indomitable will and unshakable conviction of our people to save the entire fellow countrymen from the danger of war, defend the nation's dignity and sovereignty and safeguard our-style socialism of chuche," declares the CPRF in a statement on March 13.

The statement says:

"It is only too natural for us to reject the 'special inspection' forced by the United States and its followers and defend the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, under the grave situation in which the United States and the South Korean ruling quarters are watching for a chance to ignite a nuclear war under the pretext of the problem of 'special inspection,' while staging the 'Team Spirit' nuclear war manoeuvres.

"If we failed to check and frustrate the heinous plot of 'special inspection' based on U.S. script, our whole nation would fall a victim to a nuclear war of big powers and only let outside forces fish in troubled waters."

Noting that the South Korean authorities have become a shock brigade in the clamor for a "special inspection" aised by the United States and launched the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which had been suspended last year, thus bringing the dialogue to a total deadlock and rendering the North-South relations extremely acute, the statement says: "If the United States and the imperialist reactionaries think they can bring our people to their knees with collective 'sanctions' and threat, it is a big mistake.

"The United States should admit its brigandish criminal act to discredit and stifle our country, a non-nuclear state, by manipulating international organisations and promptly give up the unjustifiable demand for a 'special inspection'.

"The Japanese authorities must renounce their mean attempt to conceal their scheme of nuclear armament with outcries over the DPRK's 'nuclear development' and no more join in the U.S. in the criminal 'special inspection' row.

"The South Korean authorities must apologize to the entire nation for blocking the North-South dialogues and the implementation of the agreement while dancing to the nuclear tune of the United States, having lost independence, and no more act a henchman of the United States in the machinations to make our fellow countrymen victims of a nuclear war."

## Radio Carries Statement

*SK1403013293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] supporting the DPRK Government statement on withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, issued on 13 March in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] Statement by the Central Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland:

As a self-defensive measure to defend the country's supreme interest, the DPRK Government issued a statement announcing that it will withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] on 12 March. This measure by the Republic's government clearly shows our thorough spirit of national independence in which we treasure the nation's dignity and sovereign rights and stand against the big powers' unjust pressure without the slightest compromise and in a dignified manner. This also relieves our nation from the danger of a war which is approaching. It is a patriotic measure which most thoroughly advocates and guarantees the whole nation's interest and well-being.

As pointed out in the statement of the Republic's government, based on the so-called intelligence data provided by the United States, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] adopted an unreasonable resolution to enforce special inspection of our general military bases which has no relation with nuclear activities. This is ignoring the basic spirit and basic demand of the NPT and the nuclear safeguards accord. It was a gangster-like hostile act to infringe upon our Republic's sovereign rights through a repressive way.

From the position of preventing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing solid peace, after signing the nuclear safeguards accord we strongly proposed an overall inspection of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. Also, we sincerely received the IAEA's inspection of our nuclear facilities on various occasions. Through this process the innocence of our peaceful nuclear policy was repeatedly confirmed.

When it became clear that we were using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes after various inspections, the United States instigated some officials of the IAEA to find out secrets on our general military bases. This stemmed from the purpose of disarming us and oppressing our Republic through strength to devise a special inspection. They are frantically scheming to enforce this special inspection.

What cannot be overlooked is the fact that the United States and the South Korean ruling bunch dragged up-to-date nuclear attack means and massive forces into South Korea and its neighborhood and conducted a very dangerous Team Spirit nuclear war exercise to carry out a preemptive blow on us and made false charges regarding the special inspection issue, thus going mad by running amok to light a fuse of a nuclear war whenever there is an opportunity.

It is very just for us to denounce the special inspection which the United States and its follower forces are enforcing, and to defend the nation's dignity and sovereign rights before this severe reality in which the danger of nuclear war is close at hand.

The CPRF recognizes that the measure by the Republic's Government to pull out of the NPT is the most just and revolutionary measure which saves the whole nation from the danger of a war, defends the nation's dignity and sovereign rights, and reflects our people's indomitable will and iron-like faith to advocate and adhere to the chuche-type socialism of our own style. Therefore, the CPRF wholly supports and welcomes this measure.

As everyone knows, proceeding from our desire to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone and to prevent a nuclear war we not only joined the NPT, but also adopted a joint declaration of denuclearization with the South side. And we have been making all possible efforts for the realization of the declaration.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities, suddenly changing their attitude, created an artificial obstacle to North-South dialogue by making the international inspection of us a prerequisite. Even today when our irreproachability has been verified by the international inspections carried out in our country the South side has acted as a shock brigade in the special inspection commotion plotted by the United States. Furthermore, the South Korean authorities are resuming the provocative Team Spirit joint military exercise which they suspended last year. Thus, they have driven North-South dialogue into an overall freezing state and made North-South relations extremely acute. This is an intolerable antinational, criminal act, as well as a base, dirty, flunkeyist, and treacherous act designed to escape an overall inspection [chonmyon sachal] of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea, to conceal their nuclear development manuevers, to trigger a new war in collusion with foreign forces, and, thus, to drive all of the nation into nuclear holcaust.

Today, when the danger of a new war is momentarily drawing near [sisigakkakuro tagaonun] on the Korean peninsula because of the indiscreet provocation manuevers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, if we fail to check and frustrate the special inspection plot carried out under the scenario of the United States, it is too clear that this will result only in making all of the fellow countrymen become the victims of a nuclear war by big powers and in making foreign forces fish in troubled waters.

If the United States and imperialist reactionaries think that they can make our people knuckle under with collective sanctions and threats, this will indeed be a big miscalculation. The United States should admit its brigandish crime of plotting to harm and obliterate our country, a non-nuclear state, by manipulating international organizations and should immediately suspend its unwarranted special inspection commotion.

The Japanese authorities, as well, should renounce their base act of attempting to conceal their nuclear arming maneuvers by clamoring about our nuclear development and stop the act of joining the criminal special inspection commotion of the United States.

The South Korean authorities should apologize before all of the nation for their act of having blocked North-South dialogue and North-South agreement from being implemented by dancing according to the rhythm of the U.S. nuclear commotion, while forgetting their sense of independence. They should no longer act as a culprit of the United States, which is attempting to make our fellow countrymen the victims of a nuclear war.

The South Korean people should correctly discriminate the two different positions and the two different lines of patriotism and treachery and national independence and dependence on foreign forces. They should firmly unite under the banner of independence and peace and vigorously rise up in the anti-U.S. and antiwar struggle so as to escape becoming the victims of a nuclear war.

We take this opportunity to express our firm belief that all of the South Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world will extend full support to our fair and just stand.

[Dated] 13 March 1993, Pyongyang

## KCNA Carries Kang Sok-chu's Remarks to Reporters

*SK1303050193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 13 Mar 93*

["We Are Fully Prepared To Face Whatever Situation, Declares First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs"—KCNA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA)—First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu analysed the future situation following the declaration by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). At a press conference for home and foreign reporters which was held at the Foreign Ministry Friday [12 March] he said:

"The United States may again threaten us with certain international 'pressure' and 'sanctions' in the future.

"We do not rule out this.

"If such 'steps' were actually taken, it is clear that the situation would get worse, entailing grave consequences.

"We would take a decisive self-defensive measure against this.

"Then the situation might become more strained and complicated.

"If the United States take ours for a country which would put up with a 'pressure' calmly, it is grossly mistaken.

"We are fully prepared to take appropriate counter measures.

"We will never bear responsibility for the grave and complex situation. It should entirely rest with the United States and some quarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency that created such a situation.

"We have a solid foundation and political and military preparedness to cope with the complicated situation.

"There are for us the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

"We have a great party, the might of singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, a powerful independent national economy and a tremendous military power.

"On this basis, we can say confidently that we can face any offensive and 'pressure' by the enemies."

### 'Semi-War' Declaration Becomes Official UN Document

*SK1403085093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 14 Mar 93*

["Order of KPA (Korean People's Army) Supreme Commander Distributed as Official Document of UN Security Council"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (KCNA)—"On Declaring a State of Semi-War to the Whole Country, All the People and the Entire Army", an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was distributed as official document S/25386 of the Security Council of the United Nations on March 9.

### KCNA Reports U.S. 11-12 Mar Team Spirit Maneuvers

*SK1303045193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA)—The aggressive "Team Spirit 93" military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are going on throughout South Korea at a dangerous stage, according to military sources.

On March 11 and 12, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged an air war exercise aimed at increasing the capacity of intensive bombing on targets in the inland area of the northern half of Korea in the skies above Wonju, Tanyang and Umsong with the mobilization of more than 500 planes of various types. During the days the U.S. imperialists staged a frantic aerial electronic warfare game in the air above Pochon, Hoengsong and Chungju.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held a ground attack rehearsal against the North on the same days with South and North Chungchong Provinces, Kyonggi Province and South Korean Kangwon Province as the operational theatre, setting in motion tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and puppet armymen, thousands of tanks and armoured vehicles and hundreds of artillery pieces.

While the ground and air war exercises are under way, more than 150 warships belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet and those of the puppet navy staged a sea battle exercise and a naval mobile exercise aimed at seizing the command of sea on the East Sea of Korea off Pohang and Yongdok.

### Premier Denounces ROK's Team Spirit Role

*SK1203235493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 12 Mar 93*

["Premier Kang Song-san Warns South Korean Authorities To Bear Responsibility for Deterioated Inter-Korean Relations and Act With Discretion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongang, March 1 (KCNA)—"The South Korean authorities defiantly started the criminal Team Spirit 93 nuclear war maneuvers with the United States to make the North-South relations which had been developng favorably retrogress far and push the situation of the country to a grave touch-and go phase. They must bear full responsibilty for this before the nation and act with discretion." Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, who is the head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, said this in a statement issued today fully welcoming and supporting the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

"Proceeding from the stand of valuing dialogue and implementing the provision of the agreement between the sides in good faith, we have availed ourselves of many opportunities to repeatedly and strongly urge the South Korean authorities to cancel the resumption of the antidialogue, anti-peace 'team spirit' which runs counter to it, but they responded by resuming the nuclear war game, he said. He went on:

"The South Korean authorities opted to resume the '93-Team Spirit nuclear war gamble in league with outside forces, bringing the dialogue between the fellow countrymen to bankruptcy and violating th points of agreement between the North and the South. We can never pardon such treachery of theirs which is bringing a irretrievably grave danger to our nation." "We cannot but be disappointed and deplore that they have pushed the situation of the country to an extremely dangerous brink of war by following outside forces without any thought about the dialogue and agreement, thus revealing of their own accord that they are lost to the sense of national independence."

"The United States and the South Korean authorities must stop acting rashly, seeing clearly our people's indomitable will to defend their national dignity and peace of the country to the last," he said, adding:

"The South Korean authorities must know clearly that their attempt to make the country and the nation a victim to great powers by following outside forces will eventually result in digging their own graves.

"The present rulers of South Korea should have reexamined the decision to resume the nuclear war game and resolutely stopped it from the standpoint of national independence, although their predecessors had already agreed to resume it bowing to pressure from outside forces, had they really wanted to shape 'ivilian politics'.

"But they are riding in the war chariot wrongly chosen by their predecessors, only increasing doubt as to their will for peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

"We will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities, keeping to the principle of national independence."

### Daily Calls for 'Chuche-Based View of War'

*SK1503114193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1124 GMT 15 Mar 93*

["NODONG SINMUN Calls on People To Fully Equip Themselves With WPK's Chuche-based View of War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Fully Equip Ourselves With Our Party's Chuche-based View of War."

A touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out any moment has been created in Korea owing to the frantic "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities, the editorial notes, and stresses:

We have to powerfully push ahead with socialist construction in a mobilized posture with a hammer or a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other as required by the prevailing situation. To this end, all of us must be fully equipped with the chuche-based view of war.

We, above all, must have a high degree of ideological preparedness to smash the enemy at one blow if he provokes another war.

Now the enemy is attempting to break the revolutionary resolution and will of the Korean people, while rendering the situation extremely strained with the mobilization of all the sophisticated means of war. At this juncture, all the party members and working people must heighten their fighting spirit and resolution to fight valiantly for the honor of chuche Korea and defeat the aggressors at one stroke, if they unleash a reckless war.

We must as ever keep ourselves in an alert, always mindful how vicious and crafty the enemy is, and must not allow him to touch an inch of soil and a blade of grass of our country.

It is an important requirement in arming ourselves with our party's chuche-based view of war to have the conviction of victory, deeply aware of the factors of victory in a war.

Ours is a dignified and powerful people who are holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the most outstanding strategist in our age and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as the supreme commander.

All the party members and working people must live and struggle in a revolutionary way with the firm belief that they will surely win in the fight with the enemy as long as there are the wise guidance of the party and the leader, the indestructible singlehearted unity and powerful political, economic and military forces.

With the firm conviction that both victory and socialism are in store for us, we are not fearful of any military threat and new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

### Talks on Yi In-mo Proposed

*SK1303105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA)—The North side sent a telephone message to the South side today.

According to it, the North side will send its liaison officials of the North-South liaison office and medical workers to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at ten on the morning of March 16 to have a working-level contact between the sides concerning the repatriation of old Yi In-mo, former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army.

### Kim Il-song Sends Message on Death of PRC's Wang Zhen

*SK1403085793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence Saturday to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, upon hearing the news that Comrade Wang Zhen, vice- president of the PRC, passed away after a long illness.

The message says:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Wang Zhen, Vice-president of the PRC, passed away after a long illness, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC Government, the Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Wang Zhen rendered great services for the cause of revolution and construction in China, holding important posts of the party and state for many years.

He exerted great effort to strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship and solidarity as a close friend of the Korean people.

Though Comrade Wang Zhen passed away, his exploits will remain long.

## Correction to DPRK To Take 'Defensive Measures'

*SK1103002893*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reports, Reaction on DPRK Nuclear Issue Continue: DPRK 'Defensive Measures' Possible," published in the 10 March East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 20:

Column one, make sourceline read: ...Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 10 Mar 93... (supplying missing time, date in sourceline).

## NODONG SINMUN Vows Constant Defense of Socialism

*OW1503162393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial article stresses the Korean people will defend the dignity and honor of their-style socialism to the last, saying "socialism is the faith and life of our people."

The article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our people have a firm belief in the justness of and [word indistinct] for the cause of socialism which they themselves have chosen and which they have promoted by their own efforts. They are filled with a revolutionary determination to follow the path of socialism to the end under the party's leadership."

The article says:

Today our people are firmly defending and exalting our-style socialism, completely smashing the daily intensifying undisguised moves of aggression by the imperialists and other reactionaries.

Our socialism has not been brought to us by anyone else, nor is it an imitation of others'; our people themselves have chosen it and built it with their own efforts to meet their own demand.

Our socialism in which an independent and creative life of the people is ensured and a true life and happiness come into bloom under the care of the party and the state has taken roots deep in the life of our people and has become something inseparable from our fate.

As the entire people have the unswerving conviction that socialism will win if it is defended but it will lead to ruin if it is abandoned, our socialism cannot be impaired by anything and its final victory is definite.

Our people have the immense power to smash the challenge of imperialism and defend and glorify socialism.

Now we have the tested guidance of the great party and leader, a people united around the party in one mind, a solid independent national economy with which we can get along by relying on ourselves under any conditions, and invincible People's Armed Forces capable of repulsing any formidable enemy and defending the gains of socialism. No military threat, ideological and cultural infiltration and economic blockade of the imperialists can frighten our people and check our advance.

Even if the world changed a hundred times, the faith and will of our people to defend the great leader resolutely, firmly believing in him, would never change, and we will loudly shout "Long live socialism" on this road.

## Withdrawal of 'Czechoslovak' NNSC Delegation Defended

*SK1203070793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 12 Mar 93*

["Obtrusive and Rash Act"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities, engineered by the United States, are these days kicking up a row over the problem of the withdrawal of the Czechoslovak delegation from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC].

This is aimed at reducing the ceasefire supervising body to a political tool serving some insidious aim, says a NODONG SINMUN analyst today.

It is, indeed, an obtrusive and rash act for those who have nothing to do with the work of the military armistice commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to step forward and attempt to haggle us, letting out a string of rubbish, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The problem of the withdrawal of the Czechoslovak delegation came on the agenda as the country lost its status in the NNSC automatically with it ceasing to exist following its breakup at the end of last year.

The armistice agreement stipulates that the sides are empowered to name and invite member nations of the NNSC. Hence, the right to choose a member nation entirely rests with our side, pursuant to provisions of the agreement, and it is natural that we should make the delegation of the country which has lost the ground to exist withdraw from the body and choose a new member nation.

Both the withdrawal of the already disqualified Czechoslovak delegation and the naming and invitation of the delegate of another country to fill the vacancy are a matter pertaining to our sovereignty and nobody is allowed to poke his nose into it.

We, as a host with the right to choose a member nation of the ceasefire supervising body, will exercise our sovereignty according to our faith, no matter what others say.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must clearly see this will of our side and act with discretion and must no more meddle in other's affairs.

### Vice President at Reception Arranged by Syrian Envoy

*SK1203105593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—Syrian ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah arranged a reception on March 11 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the March 8 revolution in Syria.

Present on invitation were Vice-president Yi Chong-ok and Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

In his speech at the reception, Ambassador Yasir Farah said that the March 8, 1963, revolution which provided the workers and peasants with all freedom and rights to play the role of the masters of the country was a historical day in the life of the Syrian Arab people and the Arab nation.

"The friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries have more dynamically developed into solid and strong relations in all fields since the historical meeting between Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Pyongyang in 1974", the ambassador noted.

He voiced active support to the proposal for national reunification based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that it is the most just and wisest one.

"We will in the future, too, fight against all the enemies in the same trench with you until all our noble purposes are realised," he stressed.

Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, chairperson of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, spoke next.

She recalled that the Syrian people under the correct guidance of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party headed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, their outstanding leader, are now actively struggling to promote national unity and achieve the independent deveopment of the country and actively striving to retake the occupied Golan Heights and all other Arab territories and for an equitable and perpetual solution of the Mid-East problem.

"We extend positive support and firm solidarity to the fraternal Syrian people in their just struggle", she said.

"The Korean people will firmly frustrate all challenges and obstructive moves of the imperialists and the reactionaries and defend socialism, their life and soul, in hearty response to the order of respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il to the whole country, the entire people and the whole army to switch over to a state of semi-war, and accomplish the cause of national reunification by means of confederacy on the principle of national independence.

### Koreans 'Topping' Daily Assignments in Ore Mining

*SK1203140793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—The Korean people are working to suit the prevailing situation in hearty response to the order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, proclaiming a semi-war state to the whole country, all the people and the entire army. They are effecting new innovations in production and construction with a hammer or a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Ore mines under the South Pyongan and North Hamgyong provincial mining administrations are topping their daily assignments by an average of 20 per cent, having boosted ore output by tens of thousands of tons in the first 70 days of the year as compared with the same period last year.

The miners of the Munmuri mine who have turned out in the development of a new mining district moved more than 20,000 cubic metres of earth and built two cutting stages and a road stretching hundreds of metres in little over one month, making it possible to move up the date of the commissioning of the new mining district.

The zinc producers of the Nampo smelting complex have increased the amount of feed at the calcining furnaces and improved the work method, lifting the average daily output of zinc 30 percent above that toward the end of last year.

The daily assignments for sea weeds are being fulfilled at 130 percent at the sea culture stations.

### DPRK's Rolled Steel Output Increases

*SK1203090993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—The output of rolled steel is on the increase in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The steelmakers across the country fulfilled their February plan at 100.5 percent in the production of rolled steel after carrying out their January assignments.

Resolved to produce tens of thousands more tons of rolled steel in march than February, they are now effecting a great upsurge in production.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex which holds a big share in rolled steel production is topping its daily quotas by far by keeping rolling mills in full-capacity operation.

The DPRK Government has directed big efforts to consolidating the foundations for rolled steel production to meet the demand of different domains of the national economy for it.

A branch rolling factory with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons, blooming mills, sheet rolling shops, unwrought steel rolling shops and other up-to-date branch rolling factories and shops have been built at iron and steel works in Kim Chaek, Chongjin, Songnim and other areas. The iron works and steel plants built in the '80s have been equipped with rolled steel production processes with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons to increase the production capacity still further.

Electric furnaces and other new production facilities have been built and put into operation at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel complex, the Songjin Steel Complex and other iron and steel plants last year.

### Premier Attends National Meeting Marking Anniversary

*SK1103141293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA)—A grand national meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture today to mark the 60th anniversary of the Wangjaesan meeting organized and guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were Premier Kang Song-san and Vice-president Pak Song-chol who are Politburo Members of the C.C. [Central Committee], WPK [Workers Party of Korea]; and other senior party and government officials, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, leading officials of working people's organizations, heroes and working people in the city.

President Kim Il-song advanced into the area of Mt. Wangjae in Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, personally leading the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in mid-March, 1933, as an epochal step of spreading and developing the armed struggle into the homeland and rapidly bringing the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to an upswing. He convened a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers and delivered the historical speech "to spread and develop the armed struggle into the homeland."

At the meeting President Kim Il-song clearly expounded once again the fundamental questions in carrying out the Korean revolution as a whole, including the question of spreading and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland, closely rallying the whole nation into one political force under the banner of the anti-Japanese National United Front based on the worker-peasant alliance and closely combining the armed struggle and the mass movements, and the question of pressing ahead with preparations for the founding of a party, the general staff of revolution.

Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and director of the party history institute of the C.C., WPK, said in his report:

"Through the course of implementing the strategic policy set out at the historical Wangjaesan meeting, the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people developed rapidly under the unified leadership of the headquarters of the Korean revolution, centering on the armed struggle, and this had since provided a solid guarantee for effecting a new upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole".

"We must consolidate the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses as firmly as a rock by inheriting and developing the tradition of unity and cohesion established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle and continue to forcefully carry on the socialist cause with the might of singlehearted unity", he stressed.

He called upon the entire party members and the working people to sharply watch the moves of the enemy with heightened revolutionary vigilance and full combat readiness and bring an uninterrupted upsurge in socialist economic construction with a hammer or a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other in hearty response to the order of comrade supreme commander.

The reporter denounced the aggressive "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and declared that if they provoked a new war in Korea going against the trend of the situation, our people and People's Army would fight to the last for the sake of the party, the leader and our style socialism centred on the popular masses which had been achieved at the cost of blood, thus dealing a crushing blow to the aggressors and exalting the dignity and honor of chuche Korea once again.

### KCNA Reviews 12 Mar Pyongyang Press

*SK1203065993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—Papers here today report a message of greetings of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President Cassam Uteem and Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius and the 1st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

Papers carry an account of a national meeting to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Wangjaesan meeting which was organized and guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song and a report addressed by Kang Sok-song, member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and director of the party history institute and an account of a national symposium to mark the 60th anniversary of the advance of President Kim Il-song into Onsong area and the Wangjaesan meeting.

Baskets of flowers were laid down before the bronze statue of President Kim Il-song erected on the Wangjaesan revolutionary historical sites, says the press.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to a unit of the Korean People's Army and a company political instructor who displayed beautiful communist manners, according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial calling upon the entire people to effect a great upswing in production with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other in hearty response to the order of respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Papers report about determination of working people and students upon receiving the order of supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il and carry news that the working people are pushing ahead with the production and construction in the high spirit of annihilating the enemy.

The Syrian ambassador to Korea hosted a reception on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the March 8 revolution in Syria, the press says.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary hitting out at the South Korean authorities for taking issue with the DPRK over the matter of the withdrawal of the Czechoslovak delegation from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Papers deal with the provocative "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises which are getting into full stride and carry articles exposing the criminal nature of the military rehearsal. World reaction to the manoeuvres is echoed in the press.

Our side lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the continued military provocations in the demilitarized zone, according to the press.

The press reports that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan called on old man Yi In-mo who is in the Pusan University Hospital and South Korean public circles demanded his repatriation.

Statements and talks were released in foreign countries denouncing the unreasonable moves of the International Atomic Energy Agency for "special inspection" of the DPRK, reports the press.

Papers carry news that Suharto was reelected president of Indonesia and the Iranian foreign minister rejected the slanders of the United States.

The 25th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius is observed by the press.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article on the positions of the countries concerned toward the resumption of middle east peace talks.

## South Korea

### Armed Forces Go on 'Nationwide Alert' 13 Mar

*SK1303053593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Armed Forces went on nationwide alert Saturday after North Korea declared a state of semi-war and announced that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae visited the Rok-U.S. Combined Forces Command and asked Gen. Robert Riscassi, commander of the Combined Forces Command, and Korean and U.S. officers to prepare for an emergency in connection with recent actions by North Korea.

The Combined Forces Command is the command post for the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit," now under way.

### DPRK Orders All Delegations Abroad To Return Home

*SK1503104593 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 Mar 93 p 1*

[By correspondent Choe Tu-sam from Beijing]

[Text] North Korea has recently ordered all North Korean delegations that are in foreign countries attending various meetings or taking care of various kinds of business to return to Pyongyang immediately in the wake of Kim Chong-il's declaration of a state of semi-war, sources in Beijing said on 14 March.

The tour around the Nampo lock gate area, which has been routine for foreigners visiting Pyongyang, has also been suspended, according to the sources.

## No Economic Cooperation Until Nuclear Issue Resolved

*SK1503064093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said Monday that there could not be any economic cooperation between South and North Korea unless the North Korean nuclear issue was resolved.

The government would not allow any economic exchanges or visits by Southern businessmen to the North unless Pyongyang retracted its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or the North Korean nuclear question was settled, Kim said.

Kim made the remark after he received a report by National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang. Han's report was the first by a cabinet minister to the president since the administration was inaugurated Feb. 25.

"The Unification Board, and the Foreign, Defense and other concerned Ministries should cooperate to persuade our allies as well as Russia and China to pressure North Korea to retract its decision to leave the NPT," Kim told Han.

"The North Korean decision has become the target of international criticism," Kim said. "We too should take it seriously.

"But we do not wish North Korea to receive pain or be further isolated in the international community," Kim said.

On the issue of repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean guerrilla fighter, Kim told Han to take steps to return Yi "immediately, even tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon, should everything go well in tomorrow's inter-Korean liaison officials' contact."

"This is the right thing to do to comply with the principle of humanitarianism and righteous in the perspective of restoring confidence to inter-Korean relations," he said.

On the possibility of an inter-Korean summit, Kim said, "let there be no such incident that all South-North issues are centered solely on the aim of the summit.

"The summit should be realized naturally in the course of faithfully preparing national unification, and should we continue to do so, the summit can be realized during my tenure."

## Foreign Minister Seeks Peaceful Resolution

*SK1503032793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu warned North Korea on Monday that the U.N. Security Council could decide to impose sanctions if it did not yield to international pressure to revoke its decision to pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The South Korean Government would make every possible effort to solve the issue peacefully, without turning it from bad to worse, he told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee. The government would be careful not to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to extremes, he said.

Han said the government was maintaining close cooperation with the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in its attempt to persuade North Korea to take back its decision to withdraw from the NPT and to accept the IAEA's request for special inspections of suspect facilities near Yongbyon.

Noting the U.N. Security Council's unofficial discussion of the matter on Friday, Han said it appeared that the Security Council would act after observing the IAEA's attempt and North Korea's reaction.

South Korea will actively participate in the Security Council's handling of the issue, while seeing that international pressure for North Korea's backdown increases. North Korea must wait for three months for its decision to pull out of the NPT to take effect.

The government would closely observe what course of action North Korea took at the end of the South Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit" as this was one of the two reasons North Korea gave for its NPT pullout decision, he said.

Calling the North Korean action a threat to peace in northeast Asia, Han said the government would closely cooperate with the United States and Japan in making North Korea change its mind, while cooperating with China for its active role in solving the North Korean nuclear issue.

## Minister: DPRK 'Nagasaki-Class' Bomb Possible

*SK1503031493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is believed to have extracted a considerable amount of plutonium through at least three nuclear reprocessing processes despite the denuclearization declaration adopted by the two Koreas on Dec. 31, 1991, National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang said Monday in a report to the National Assembly.

"The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has found a grave discrepancy between North Korea's reports and the result of IAEA inspections," Han said.

"There is a strong possibility that North Korea has conducted at least three nuclear reprocessing processes to extract plutonium in the kilograms," he said.

North Korea's 5-megawatt no. 2 nuclear reactor, which went into operation in October 1986, was not for power generation but for a special purpose, Han said.

"If North Korea has been operating this reactor for the production of nuclear weapons, it could have processed 7 kilograms of plutonium with which it could build a 'Nagasaki-class' atomic bomb," he said.

The two unreported facilities in Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang, could be facilities for storing nuclear waste material and not military facilities as North Korea claimed, Han said.

## DPRK Nuclear Resolution Sought Via IAEA

*SK1503082593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government expects the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to officially take up North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] this week, and will make diplomatic efforts to settle the issue before it reaches the U.N. Security Council.

South Korean Ambassador to Vienna Yi Si-yong has been told to stay in close contact with IAEA Director-general Hans Blix and representatives of major IAEA governor countries, such as the United States, Japan and China, to get North Korea to back down from its decision to pull out of the international pact and to get it to allow special IAEA inspections of suspect facilities near Yongbyon, a high-level government source revealed Monday.

North Korea is still bound to observe the nuclear safeguards pact it signed with the IAEA, and thus the IAEA resolution to conduct special inspections of the two sites, he said.

The government is seeking a way to have the IAEA inspect the suspect nuclear sites while keeping the demand that North Korea clear itself of suspicion on its nuclear development program, he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit," one of the two reasons North Korea cited for its NPT pullout decision, will come to an end around March 19. There may be a way of meeting North Korea's other demand, that the IAEA be impartial in dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue, the source said.

Another government source said he could not exclude the possibility of approaching the North Korean nuclear issue through South-North dialogue, noting that the issue has bearing not only on North Korea's international relations but also on its relations with South Korea.

Channels of South-North dialogue are always open on the part of the South and the North did not mention dialogue in its recent barrage of words on Team Spirit and the IAEA in connection with its decision to withdraw from the NPT, he noted.

The government would watch closely whether North Korea changed its policy after Team Spirit finished on March 19, he said. It appeared that North Korea made the NPT pullout decision to make the nuclear issue inter-Korean, he added.

## JNCC Chairman: Withdrawal 'Last Resort'

*SK1403131293 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1225 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Interview with Kong No-myong, ROK chairman of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee, by KBS anchorman Kim Kwang-il in Seoul—live]

[Text] [Kim Kwang-il] How are you? Since North Korea abruptly declared its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT], all the world has expressed surprise and concern. Did you, Chairman Kong, anticipate such a declaration by the North Korean side? Why do you think North Korea declared this?

[Kong No-myong] Our government interpreted North Korea's withdrawal declaration as a part of a worst-case scenario. In other words, one of its objectives in the declaration appears to be a demand for the removal [chego] of the Team Spirit exercise, and another objective would be to avoid special inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. We think that the declaration was thus made as a last resort.

[Kim] The United States has demanded North Korea's cancellation of its withdrawal from the NPT and is warning of strong sanctions. You returned after personally discussing this issue with the U.S. side. What discussions did you have with the U.S. side and what steps do you think the United States will take in the future?

[Kong] I think that the United States will request the support of all concerned countries as a short-range goal. Such a signal can be noted from the denunciation of North Korea's act through statements immediately released by each country which called on North Korea to reconsider its withdrawal.

We hope that North Korea will respond to efforts for such persuasion. However, if North Korea fails to do so, this will be regarded as a challenge to the NPT system and at the same time, to the UN Security Council's ability to handle the crisis. Therefore, I believe pertinent measures will be worked out through various steps.

[Kim] It was reported that the United Nations and the IAEA are working out urgent countermeasures. What do you anticipate are the future moves of the United Nations, which began the first official discussion of North Korea's nuclear issue?

[Kong] This issue is likely to be discussed at the UN Security Council beginning Monday Korean time. I presume that the UN Security Council and IAEA will, as a first-stage task, try to persuade North Korea.

[Kim] The IAEA is likely to hold an extraordinary Board of Governors meeting within this week at the earliest. Do you think that this meeting will work out steps that will enforce nuclear inspections on North Korea to the end?

[Kong] Of course. Even though North Korea withdrew itself from the NPT and from the Nuclear Safeguards Accord, its obligations will remain for 90 days, and thus the inspection issue will be continually pursued.

[Kim] The United Nations and the IAEA are discussing sanctions against North Korea. Meanwhile, what are the concrete steps that our government can take in the future?

[Kong] I think now is not an appropriate time for us to discuss this issue between the North and South. However, we will continue, for the time being, to join in, support and cooperate with the efforts of the international community. Needless to say, as the situation develops favorably, our government will take the opportunity to persuade North Korea through direct North-South dialogue.

[Kim] Because of recent North Korean action, tensions between the North and South of Korea have increased. What view do you have on future relations between the North and South?

[Kong] North Korea should realize that only when the impending issue is resolved peacefully and diplomatically, can it contribute to peace on the Korean peninsula and to our nation's security. Therefore, I hope that North Korea will respond to the persuasive efforts of the international community.

Only when North Korea actually responds to such efforts, can practical progress be made in North-South relations. As long as North Korea acts like a wretch [mangnanijogin], one cannot expect that practical progress will be made in North-South relations.

## Foreign Minister To Visit U.S. on DPRK Issue

*SK1303234193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] It was learned that Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu plans to visit the United States sometime this month to hold consultations on joint ROK-U.S. measures to resolve the DPRK nuclear issue. He will hold talks with high-ranking U.S. officials including U.S. Secretary of State Christopher and (Anthony Lake), aide for security affairs to the White House. They will discuss multifaceted ways to persuade North Korea to withdraw its decision to pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Minister Han will visit the United States at a time when the North's nuclear issue will be put on the agenda at the United Nations Security Council. It seems that he will also discuss measures for cooperation with the United Nations regarding this matter.

## Foreign Minister: North Fears Inspection

*SK1303132593 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1220 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Interview With ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu by KBS Anchorman Yu Kun-chang in Seoul—live]

[Text] [Yu Kun-chang] How are you? North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] is now becoming an international issue, going beyond an issue between the North and South. Attention is focused, however, on how our government will deal with this issue in the future. Will you tell us in what direction our government's countermeasures are heading?

[Han Sung-chu] Our ultimate goal is to make North Korea suspend nuclear weapons development and to realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. To this end, it is important that North Korea remains in the NPT and accepts nuclear inspection. Since this issue became an international issue and it is primarily an issue between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], our government will try to make North Korea cancel its decision to withdraw and accept inspections by cooperating with allied nations through the IAEA in Vienna and the United Nations in New York, and with other international organizations. It is unlikely that we have to take unilateral steps at the moment to solve this issue.

[Yu] There are various observations pertaining to the background and intention of North Korea in abruptly declaring its withdrawal. What is the government's analysis of North Korea's objectives and its understanding of North Korea's internal moves?

[Han] We are now unable to correctly realize its true intention. However, what we ascertain from what has appeared is that North Korea has something it wants to hide and that it fears the public exposure of the inspection results.

This is the very factor that increases the people's suspicions on North Korea's nuclear weapons development. Another point is that since North Korea has internal unrest, it may need to evoke a sense of external crisis.

[Yu] North Korea's nuclear issue is now being discussed in the UN Security Council. Can you predict the UN decision at this stage?

**[Han]** At the moment, the Security Council has not made a decision to deal with this issue as a major agenda item. I think it will again continue discussions. I anticipate two courses of action at present. One is that this issue may be forwarded to the UN Security Council after going through a resolution at the IAEA's Board of Governors. The other is that the Security Council itself may directly take up the issue for discussion. The atmosphere in the United Nations is that the Security Council will respect the opinion of the IAEA.

**[Yu]** Reports note that our government is concentrating diplomatic efforts so as to make China persuade North Korea. Have you made any specific request of China?

**[Han]** It is true that China is one of the nations for which we have great expectations. We think that if this issue is forwarded to the Security Council, China's position would be very difficult. China also knows this very well. China wants to see the solution of this issue before it is forwarded to the Security Council and even if it is forwarded to the council, China may want a solution before the situation comes to imposing sanctions. I believe that China will cooperate on this issue.

**[Yu]** What impact does North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT have on Northeast Asia?

**[Han]** The present situation is not as extreme a crisis as the outbreak of war or military provocation. Therefore, we are continuing diplomatic efforts in a calm, prudent and efficient manner.

**[Yu]** Should we infer that there will be a change in our government's policy toward North Korea in the future?

**[Han]** Since North Korea decided to withdraw from the NPT, our relations with North Korea cannot be the same as in the past. Our basic policy, however, including pursuance of continued dialogue with North Korea and inducement of the North to open up so that it can participate in the international community, has not changed.

**[Yu]** Thank you for this interview tonight.

### Further Comment on NPT Withdrawal

*SK1403055993 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 Mar 93 p 4*

[Article by reporter Mun Ho-yong on Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu's remarks to reporters on 13 March, first two paragraphs are introduction; place not given]

[Text] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said at a brief reporters' meeting on 13 March: "The government has always prepared for the North Korea's extremist act of withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. The government, however, could not expect when and how North Korea would take a such measure."

Minister Han said: "Because North Korea's declaration of withdrawing from the NPT is not an extreme critical situation like the outbreak of war, the government is making efforts to resolutely cope with the withdrawal to relieve the people."

[Question] What is the government's analysis of the background causing the North to withdraw from the NPT?

[Han Sung-chu] Above all, it is thought that North Korea is concerned about the revelation of the possession of its nuclear weapons and nuclear materials and the production of its plutonium when inspections of the facilities which North Korea has not reported are conducted. In addition, North Korea may be intending to get out of a current dilemma and gain time. Because of the inner critical elements, it may be necessary for North Korea to divert the people's attention to the outside threat or to a critical situation. Because hard-line forces occupy the position to formulate policy, North Korea might withdraw from the NPT. Such a possibility is not mutually exclusive but closely related.

[Question] You said that the government has predicted North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT. Did the government formulate a policy against North Korea's withdrawal?

[Han] North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT is one of several scenarios which is predictable. The government did not tangibly predict that North Korea would withdraw from the NPT a day after the government announced the decision to allow Yi In-mo to visit the North. Because this issue is not only the issue between North Korea and international society but also the issue between the North and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], the step that the government can take is to cooperate with the UN Security Council and the IAEA.

[Question] Will the government change the basic policy toward the North?

[Han] Frankly speaking, North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT caused us to lose our only hope. There can be no basic change in the policy toward the North, I think. The government policy is that if possible, it continues dialogues with North Korea and promotes economic cooperation and other exchanges with North Korea. When the spy incident took place last year, all exchanges with North Korea were stopped. However, this did not mean the change in the policy toward the North because the economic cooperation and exchanges with North Korea remain immaterial so that we need not pay special attention to them.

[Question] In case the North Korea's nuclear issue is referred to the UN Security Council, is there a possibility that China will exercise a veto?

[Han] China supports denuclearization and nuclear nonproliferation on the Korean peninsula. China did not know in advance about North Korea's declaration of withdrawing from the NPT. Shortly after North Korea declared its withdrawal, China expressed a serious concern. It is thought that China will make efforts to prevent this issue from being voted on by the UN Security Council.

[Question] There is a foreign report that China is opposed to refering this issue to the UN Security Council.

[Han] We cannot view the UN Chinese representative's remarks as the ones negotiated with the Chinese Government. It seems that China will not positively prevent the permanent members of the UN Security Council from referring North Korea's nuclear issue to the UN Security Council.

[Question] How will the future situation develop?

[Han] Judging from the current situation, the special meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors to be held on 17 or 18 March will take the step of reporting North Korea's NPT withdrawal to the UN Security Council. Then, the UN Security Council will discuss the measures to impose sanctions on North Korea. However, various procedures should be taken before the UN sanctions are realized. Thus, it seems that it will take a lot of time. There is also the possibility that if the step of imposing sanctions on North Korea is decided, the pressure and persuasion by the permanent members of the UN Security Council will lead North Korea to change its attitude.

[Question] Does the government not have a method to employ other than its statement urging North Korea to change its attitude?

[Han] It is not desirable for us to take an independent step now. In addition, it is true that we do not have many leverages to persuade North Korea without aggravating North-South relations and tension on the Korean peninsula.

## DPRK Reportedly Stops Issuing Visas

*SK1303023693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official revealed on 13 March that it was confirmed that North Korea stopped issuing visas to foreigners on 9 March. The official said that after North Korea proclaimed a semi state of war, it is rejecting applications by all foreigners, including officials of the United Nations, to issue visas. The official said that this measure is being explained by the North Korean side by saying that such a measure was taken because of the dangerous situation in North Korea and that it cannot guarantee the safe travel of foreigners in North Korea. This official added that it has not been confirmed whether there is a time limit to this measure.

It was confirmed that there were rumors in Beijing in connection with the fact that the North Korean side ordered diplomats in Pyongyang to leave the country, but the truth to this rumor has not been confirmed yet.

[Seoul YONHAP in English at 0227 GMT on 13 March reports:

"The North Korean Government has also banned all contact with foreigners residing in North Korea, the sources said.

"But reports that North Korea ordered all foreign diplomats and expatriates out of the country were false, they said."]

## DPRK Envoy Expels ROK Reporters From News Conference

*SK1203123293 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean reporters were expelled from the site of a news conference at the North Korean Embassy here Friday after one of them posed a question to the North Korean ambassador meeting the press.

The expulsion came when correspondent Yi Tong-sik of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) asked Pyongyang Ambassador Chu Chang-chun if he could confirm a press report that North Korea had ordered foreign diplomats out of North Korea following its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Where you are from? Well, I am sorry but you were not invited here. Please go away while I am talking to you in smiles," Chu said.

As some foreign correspondents present grew restless at the departure of Yi and his fellow KBS reporter, Paek Song-min, and asked what had happened to them, the ambassador awkwardly murmured, "You people need not know it because it was an intra-national matter."

## Official: DPRK Can Rescind NPT Decision

*SK1303072593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—There is still time to convince North Korea to rescind its decision to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) before the United Nations embark on sanctions, a top-level official said Saturday.

"The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will refer North Korea's withdrawal to the U.N. Security Council, but there are various steps and required time before the council adopts economic embargo or take military action," said this official. "There is still a chance the matter will not go this far," he said.

This official brushed aside reports that Chinese representative to the United Nations opposed taking North Korea's nuclear controversy to the Security Council, saying the representative's comments "most probably came without full consultations from or instructions from his home government."

Pyongyang announced Thursday it is quitting the NPT in defiance of demands by the world community to open its suspected nuclear sites to IAEA inspection by March 25.

NPT rules say withdrawal becomes official three months after notification. Officials here say North Korea's obligation as an NPT member and the IAEA's inspection demand remain valid for the three months.

"Our stance is this problem is between North Korea and the IAEA, between North Korea and the United Nations. Our first-hand diplomatic efforts are with these two international organizations," said the official.

It is up to the five permanent members of the UNSC to convince North Korea out of its decision, he said, suggesting the United States and other countries will try talks with Pyongyang.

Seoul particularly expects China to influence North Korea against NPT withdrawal and began full-scale contacts in Beijing, Vienna, the United Nations and in Seoul with Chinese officials, he said.

"North Korea apparently did not consult with China before making its decision. China supports non-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and it is unlikely to cover up for Pyongyang when the matter does go to the security council," he said.

Consultations with Japan, the United States, China and Russia will continue extensively before the IAEA convenes a special session coming Wednesday or Thursday, he said.

Security Council's five permanent members are already discussing the issue, the official said. He predicted against any dramatic policy changes toward North Korea, although Seoul "cannot pretend as if nothing happened."

"We hope to continue dialogue, discuss economic cooperation and exchanges. The mainstream policy will not change," he said.

## Kim Yong-sam: DPRK Courting Isolation

*SK1303021593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam expressed concern Saturday over North Korea's announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), saying Pyongyang was courting international isolation by its action.

Kim, in a breakfast meeting with four key post-holders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, noted that the United States and Russia were among nations making strong statements against Pyongyang's leaving the international nuclear control pact, presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said. Even Japan's Socialist Party criticized North Korea's NPT withdrawal, Kim noted.

Chief presidential secretary Pak Kwan-yong and senior secretary for foreign and national security Chong Chong-ok had briefed Kim on an inter-ministerial meeting on the affair Friday afternoon, Yi said.

## Kim Yong-sam Briefed on DPRK Policy

*SK1503122693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—The government has set national wellbeing, co-existence and co-prosperity, and national consensus as the three-point basis of its unification policy.

This was disclosed by Deputy Prime Minister and National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang in a briefing to President Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae on Monday on his board's major policy programs for this year.

Han said that if the North's nuclear issue were resolved, his board, under the policy basis, will this year promote mutual inter-Korean exchanges of broadcasting and fielding of a single South- North delegation to the Hiroshima Asian Games in 1994.

Direct exchanges of commodities instead of through third countries as now will also be promoted and so will be dialogues between social organizations of the two sides.

Han made it clear, however, that there would be no substantial breakthrough in strained inter-Korean relations unless North Korea's nuclear issue is settled.

"We will work out many-sided measures to cope with the situation created by North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)," he aid.

The deputy premier said if there were a significant progress in the nuclear issue, inter-Korean economic cooperation will be taken to the track of full implementation.

To promote resolution of the dispersed family issue, he said, the government will endeavor to create a family reunion center and a postal exchange office at Panmunjom. He also said he plans to "refresh" the staff of the South-North dialogue by wholly reshuffling within March the delegates to the South-North prime ministers meeting and the members of the inter- Korean subcommittees and joint commissions.

"Besides, we will newly prepare steps to implemenmt or promote the agreements envisaged in the basic South-North agreement," he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Han further said that to raise unification cost, the government will study means of drastically expanding the South-North cooperation fund now in the amount of around 100 billion won to 1,000 billion won by 1995, and changing, if need be, the fund into a unification preparatory fund.

Han said that the government will positively promote direct commodity exchanges with North Korea so that South Korea can emerge as North Korea's third largest trading country before the close of this year and the largest trading partner by 1995.

To help invigorate the South-North liaison mechanism, Han said his board will try to install the projected military hotline at an early date and to move the location of the South's liaison office now at Panmunjom to Pyongyang, he said.

## Kim Yong-sam Instructs NSP To Heighten Alertness

*SK1503092293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, warning that serious international problems were arising because of the North Korean nuclear issue, instructed the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] Monday to do its utmost to forestall an attack by North Korea.

The agency should work closely with the nation's traditional close allies—Japan and the United States—and with China, which could still exercise influence over Pyongyang, to deter North Korea from attempting "a dangerous action," Kim said in a meeting with NSP Director Kim Tok, who submitted a report to the president in the afternoon.

Kim Yong-sam noted that there had been "sentimental rhetoric" among the people for unification of the country recently, and said that efforts for unification should not be based on sentiment but on pragmatism.

The NSP had the crucial function of guarding the nation against aggression, Kim told the head of the spy agency. A new era had dawned in this country but the agency's function had not, and should not be, changed one inch, Kim said, according to presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-Chae.

Kim noted that the NSP could not receive a proper evaluation of its work because some of its officials had involved themselves in domestic politics, Yi said.

But with the inauguration of a new administration, the agency should build a status befitting the era by courageously correcting past mistaken practices and resolving to defend the country, Yi quoted the president as telling Kim Tok.

The NSP, as with other governmental organizations, should not shrink from the tide of reform and change, Kim was quoted as saying. All agency officials should recognize the need for change and exert their best efforts to insure national security and to help develop the nation's economy.

Prior to the president's remarks, Kim Tok promised that his agency would regard collecting and analyzing foreign and domestic information as its main mission. It will especially concentrate on developments related to North Korea, the director was reported to have told Kim Yong-sam.

## U.S. Response To DPRK Treaty Withdrawal Cited

*SK1303022093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Washington, March 12 (YONHAP)—The U.S. State Department on Friday urged North Korea to immediately revoke its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), hinting that if North Korea refused the matter could be taken to the United Nations Security Council.

North Korea should cancel the withdrawal and take steps to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said.

"North Korea's obligations to the IAEA remain in force for at least 90 days, even if it formally notifies the U.N. Security Council and all member parties," Boucher noted.

"What we are concerned about is the possibility that they may be hiding facilities, the possibility that some nuclear material has not been fully declared to the IAEA."

Asked about the possibility of this issue being referred to the U.N. Security Council, Boucher said it could be and noted that the IAEA remains under the U.N. Security Council and is required by regulations to report to the security council if need be.

"We will be discussing with other members of the international community, including security council members, what the next steps are to take in this regard," Boucher said. He said North Korea still has an obligation under the NPT and under the safeguards agreement that it signed, and the United States looked to North Korea to withdraw its announcement and to carry out those obligations.

North Korea's linking the South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" military drill to withdrawal from the NPT was an unacceptable excuse, and Pyongyang should fulfill its obligations with the IAEA irrespective of any other matter, he said.

There was no possibility of a separate meeting between the U.S. and North Korea to resolve the problem, Boucher said, separate from the contacts in Beijing.

### Russia Seeks Change in 1961 DPRK Pact

*SK1503015493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (YONHAP)—Amid mounting tension on the Korean peninsula due to North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, some quarters of the Russian government are voicing the need to amend at an early date a 1961 Moscow-Pyongyang pact stipulating automatic intervention if North Korea is attacked.

Because there was a high possibility of Russian involvement in military conflicts in Korea should Russia faithfully observe the automatic intervention clause of the treaty of amity and mutual aid, there was a stronger need now to amend the treaty than ever before in view of the heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula, a Foreign Ministry official, who wanted to remain anonymous, said Sunday.

In January, Vice Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze agreed with his North Korean counterpart, Kang Sok-chu, in Pyongyang to discuss within this year a memorandum of understanding that limits the interpretation of the automatic intervention clause of the treaty strictly according to the "basic spirit of the United Nations" while keeping the treaty itself intact.

The official said the treaty, though existing in name only now, placed a considerable psychological burden on Russia because of its automatic intervention clause, which stipulates that when one party to the treaty is under military attack the other party should automatically provide the first party with military and other assistance, employing all possible means.

Russian journalists well versed in North Korean affairs have speculated that North Korea decided to pull out of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to stop the people complaining about the Kim Il-song dynasty and the country's economic difficulties.

North Korea will continue to shun contact with South Korea because North Korea's leaders know continuing such contact would eventually lead to the collapse of their communist system, these journalists add.

### North, South To Discuss Yi In-mo Repatriation

*SK1303033593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] The North and the South have agreed to discuss the old man Yi In-mo's visit to North Korea at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on 16 March. Choe Pong-chun, North side's director of the Inter-Korean Liaison Office, in a telephone message to our side's director Son In-kyu he sent today, proposed that the two sides discuss working matters for old man Yi In-mo's visit to North Korea in Panmunjom at 1000 on 16 March.

The North side said that it will send two liaison officers to discuss the working matters and a physician to examine old man Yi In-mo's ailment.

The telephone message the North side sent today is in response to our side's 12 March proposal to hold a contact on 16 March.

### No Team Spirit Troop Deployment in DMZ

*SK1403061293 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 93 p 1*

[Text] In connection with the recent moves in North Korea the Ministry of National Defense [MND] said on 13 March that even if North Korea commits a small-scale firing provocation or a minor provocative act in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] our side will not mobilize and deploy those ROK troops now participating in the Team Spirit military exercise to the frontline area.

On that day a MND official concerned said: In view of a series of moves developed in North Korea recently, there is a high possibility that the North Korean military circles may commit a small-scale provocation in the DMZ in an apparent attempt to hinder the ongoing Team spirit military exercise.

He added: However, if we pull out and deploy again to the frontline unit those troops participating in the Team Spirit military exercise we would be apt to be embroiled in North Korea's allurement tactics. We are capable of repelling North Korea's provocation even with the present troops now deployed in the area along the DMZ. Therefore, we are not considering pulling out those troops participating in the Team Spirit exercise even if North Korea commits a provocation along the DMZ.

### Role in Security Council DPRK Talks Sought

*SK1303022893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea is to seek the cooperation of the U.N. Security Council [UNSC] now that North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) has taken the North's nuclear problem to a higher international level, officials here said Saturday.

Ambassador to the United Nations Yu Chong-ha has asked that South Korea be fully informed and allowed to participate in the Security Council's unofficial negotiations, expected early next week.

South Korea, although not a council member, was directly involved in the matter and therefore needed full information and participation, the officials said.

North Korea announced on Friday that it was "unavoidably" renouncing the NPT in order to protect its interest. The action came after the International Atomic Energy

Agency (IAEA) demanded unprecedented special inspections on North Korea's undeclared nuclear sites by March 25.

Pyongyang notified the Security Council of its withdrawal but has yet to tell the other 153 members of the NPT, a requirement to make its renouncement official. North Korea's obligations to the NPT and the IAEA remain valid by treaty rule for three months after notification to the council and other treaty members.

"The Seoul Government will begin two-track consultations, with the IAEA and the UNSC, since North Korea's withdrawal has taken the issue to a higher international level," a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Security Council will need time for each member to determine its position on the issue, but it is expected to hold unofficial negotiations from early next week. The IAEA is also to begin negotiations next week with an open-door special session.

"The agency will not wait until the March 25 deadline because North Korea has clearly indicated it will quit the NPT," the official said.

Meanwhile, Seoul-side officials of the inter-Korean Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) met Saturday morning to decide whether to demand an emergency session with North Korea.

"The JNCC is empowered to discuss all inter-Korean nuclear matters. We want to make clear that North Korea's unilateral acquittal from the NPT is in grave violation of the inter-Korean basic agreement and the declaration for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula," he said.

## Assembly To Discuss DPRK's NPT Withdrawal

*SK1303031493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee is expected to discuss North Korea's withdrawal from the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] on Monday. National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang and Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu will brief the committee on the North's action and on South Korea's proposed response.

Committee members planned to urge the administration to prepare positive countermeasures in consultation with major allies as North Korea's leaving the NPT was a grave threat to stability on the Korean peninsula and world peace, an assembly source said on Saturday.

Prior to Monday's session, the committee will hear expert testimony on South Korea's nuclear policy and problems with the policy.

The opposition Democratic Party [DP] said that it would also call a meeting of the National Defense Committee to discuss North Korea's nuclear issue.

Also on Saturday, Chong Chong-ok, senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security affairs, called on Democratic Party head Yi Ki-taek to brief him on the nuclear question.

Saying that the administration planned to use diplomatic channels to get North Korea to retract the withdrawal, Chong asked Yi for his party's full cooperation. Yi assured Chong of his support and said that Pyongyang's withdrawal from the NPT indicated to him that North Korea already had a nuclear weapon.

The opposition leader stressed, however, that there should be no war over the withdrawal and that the issue should be resolved through dialogue.

Following Chong's visit, Yi met with senior DP policy officials to discuss the North Korean nuclear problem.

## Government Resolved To Keep Rice Market Closed

*SK1503025293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP)—Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng said Monday that South Korea would employ all possible bargaining power to keep rice and other staple grains off a list of farm products for market opening in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations.

Ho, visiting the Rural Development Administration (RDA) for the first time since he joined the cabinet, told some 350 RDA officials to encourage technology-intensive, higher-quality, export-oriented, environment-friendly agriculture to stimulate farmers, who were suffering from farm market opening and a low technical level. The government and farmers should share the responsibility for improving Korean agriculture, he said.

## No Japanese Compensation Sought for 'Comfort Women'

*SK1303032793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam instructed his staff Saturday to pay compensation to surviving comfort women out of the state budget from next year, saying Seoul would not seek compensation from Tokyo for drafting Korean women into sexual servitude during World War II.

Kim told a meeting of his chief secretaries that South Korea's position on the comfort women issue was to get truth from the Japanese Government, not compensation, presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said. This would allow Korea to approach Seoul-Tokyo relations with moral superiority, Kim said.

## Yi Ki-taek Elected Chairman of Democratic Party

*SK1203013193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0028 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—Yi Ki-taek was elected chairman of the main oppositon Democratic Party [DP] at the party's national convention early Friday morning. Yi, 55, will take over the helm of the opposition party vacated by the retirement of Kim Tae-chung following his defeat in the Dec. 18 presidential election. With 5,462 delegates voting at the party's national convention, Yi won 2,896 votes or 53.02 percent and his rival Kim Sang-hyon received 2,549 votes or 46.66 percent in the final vote. Rep. Chong Tae-chol, who finished third in the first balloting, withdrew his candidacy and supported Kim Sang-hyon in the final voting held at around 10:40 p.m. Thursday as none of the three candidates won a majority in the first vote.

Accepting the leadership of the party which he held with Kim Tae-chung as co-chairmen, Yi said he will work to bring a change of power by carrying out reform within the party. "We hoisted a great flag for the future and our party will be a major force in reforming our society," he said as more than 5,000 deputies cheered. The seven-term lawmaker pledged that his party, along with its supporters will fight against Kim Yong-sam's administration and his ruling party if the president fails to carry out reform. Yi said he will work hard to develop the Democratic Party into a policy-oriented party with the capability to win power.

The national convention, which followed a months-long power struggle among leading candidates for the party's leadership, also elected all eight members of the decision-making supreme council out of 11 candidates. The elected members are Kim Won-ki, Yu Chun-sang, Cho Se-hyong, Kwon No-kap, Yi Pu-yong, Han Kwang-ok and Sin Sun-pom and No Mu-hyon. The convention, held at Olympic Gymnasium, was delayed for a while after a man in his 50s rushed onto the podium and overturned the rostrum while trying to grab the microphones while Yi Ki-taek was delivering his speech. The man, who turned out to be an outsider, was subdued by a number of guards and taken away. There were no injuries.

At a press conference following his election, Yi said he hoped to meet President Kim Yong-sam in order to establish a new ruling-opposition parties relationship. He also said he planned to reform the party in consultation with the new supreme council.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party congratulated Yi. "Together with the people of this country, we extend our applause to the opposition party, which has shown maturity through the process of electing its leader," Kang Chae-sop, the party spokesman, said in a statement. "The ruling and opposition parties should now work to establish a new political culture which can provide the people with vitality and hope rather than irritation and complaints," he said.

## University Develops Car Powered by Gasoline, Solar Energy

*SK1203072793 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 93 p 9*

[Text] A university engineering research team has successfully developed the nation's first hybrid automobile, integrating the use of both gasoline and solar energy.

The Hongik University team, led by Prof. Kim Kwan-chu, unveiled the futuristic vehicle with a strengthened fiber-reinforced plastic exterior on its campus in western Seoul.

Codenamed HHV-1 (Hongik Hybrid Vehicle 1), the passenger car, weighing 410 kilograms and measuring 3.8 meters in length, has a seating capacity of three and can reach a maximum speed of 100 kilometers per hour in 15 seconds.

The HHV-1 built with materials provided by DuPont, Sunkyong Industries, Taekwang Industries and Lucky Epoxy and incorporates two 2-horsepower airplane propeller motors and a 0.24-kilowatt solar cell.

The two-door vehicle took 17 students and four professors six months to build.

## Ministry, Cooperatives Seek Stable Cattle Prices

*SK1203072293 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 93 p 9*

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is mapping out comprehensive measures to check falling cattle prices. It held an extended meeting of officials from municipal and provincial administrations and chiefs of local livestock cooperatives at the National Livestock Cooperative Federation [NLCF] yesterday and resolved to combine efforts to stabilize cattle prices.

Kim Tong-tae, director general for Livestock Affairs at the ministry, told the NLCF, the nation's largest stock breeders' association, and the state-run Korea Cold Storage Co. to intervene in the market if the prices drop below 1.8 million won per head of 400-kilogram cattle.

He said that his ministry would release public funds to purchase cattle without limit in case prices break into what it thinks is the bottom line of 1.5 million won.

Cattle prices reached their peak of 2.5 million won in August and September.

They have kept falling thereafter to little more than 1.8 million won this month. They edged up 10,000 won to 1,828,000 won yesterday but are unlikely to rise further, said officials both at the ministry and the federation.

The decrease in cattle prices largely stems from a remarkable increase in their number amid shrinking demand, seemingly affected by the business downturn, the officials said. The consumption of beef, priced still higher than most other meat, is sensitively affected by business activities.

## Burma

### Opposition Urges Soldiers To Oust SLORC

*BK1203133593 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 10 Mar 93*

[Appeal by U Tin Maung Win, Chairman of the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear regional commanders, officers, rank and file of the Burmese Defense Services [BDS]: our Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma [CRDB] has issued statements on BDS in 1986, 1987, and after the four eights incident [8 August 1988, 8/8/88, mass demonstrations]. To date, these statements still stand. To explain the statements in brief:

1. The entire BDS is not our enemy. We will join hands with BDS personnel, who believe in democracy, to bring about true democracy and human rights after the removal of the handful of military officers—who have established the military dictatorship by using the BDS as a piece of convenience and pursuing their self-interests—from the Defense Services.

2. To set free the Defense Services, which were founded by Bogyoke [General] Aung San, from the situation in which they are killing their own people.

3. Instead of prolonging the more than 40 years of civil war, all officers and men from the Defense Services should put a halt to these unnecessary killings. You should become soldiers with a spirit and a wide-range of philosophies supportive of the transformation of the BDS into a union federal army and join hands with us.

I would like to present the true prevailing situation of the BDS today. After a careful consideration of whether it is good or bad and whether it is right or wrong, comrades should make a precious use of their nobel patriotism and love for the country for the people. They should not be misused.

They, a group of officers, have accumulated wealth, and do whatever they like. To continue the dictatorship, they have sent the soldiers to the front line to die. The dignity of the Defense Services should not be despised by the people because of its manipulation by a handful of privileged officers who are having a good time in the back line.

Find the answer of the following questions and see whether the answers that we have provided are right or wrong.

1. Today, do the people respect, rely on, and love the BDS as before? They have been killing their own citizens since 1962 and they are still killing them today. Clearly, there is no way to show that the people today have more respect, reliance on, and love for the BDS.

2. It is an undeniable fact that the education of the Burmese youth has dwindled dramatically because of the military regime's prolonged closure of universities and schools. The killing of thousands of students by the Defense Services from 1962 to date has broken the hearts of the parents and the people. The killings have hopelessly downgraded the prestige of the Defense Services.

3. Our country, Burma, is rich in natural resources. Neighboring countries do not have as many natural resources as we do. There are countries that have become rich because of us and Thailand is a very good example. Burma has become one of the poorest countries in the world because of the ruling of the country by a group of officers, whom comrades have worshipped and put on their heads. Burma encountered the situation where the military regime had to apply to the United Nations to consider Burma as one of the poorest countries in the world. The entire BDF has automatically become the culprit for the plummeting status of Burma.

4. They [members of the SLORC] announced they will preserve the sovereignty of the nation. Burma has adopted a nonaligned stance all along and was internationally praised and respected. Today, other countries have labelled Burma as a country that violates basic rights. They have presented evidence of people being imprisoned, tortured, and killed and have denounced Burma for human rights violations. The status of the Defense Services has deteriorated to level zero because of a group of generals, who are protected by the comrades. The entire populace has grown to despise the men in military uniforms like the way people used to hate the Nazi soldiers.

5. After General Ne Win seized power in 1962, the Indians and the Chinese were driven out of the country. Their businesses were nationalized. Those Indians and Chinese were living in Burma for many years and many of them took part in the struggle for independence. They were driven out because other races were considered as blood suckers.

Let's look at the present situation. It has been learned that the present military class, whose blood has been sucked by the Indians and the Chinese, are now sucking more than blood than the Indians and the Chinese.

At the present, one can see the Chinese, who illegally entered Burma from China, all the way from (Lesi) to Mandalay. It seems as if half the country is occupied by the Chinese. Now Mu-Se is called small China. They are wearing Burmese national dress but are speaking in Chinese. They have bought land by paying enormous sums of money and have controlled almost all the businesses. One can also see the personnel army of (Lethit Htin), the opium kingpin, openly roaming in the town.

By observing all these things, one can judge how far the connection between the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] and heroin goes. One can also notice the opium production rate increasing many times.

The ground station of the Chinese communication satellite is in Kachin State along the Burmese-Chinese border. It is being used to monitor the strategic movements in India. This is directly affecting Burma's nonaligned policy. It is also very dangerous for Burma, which is siding with China and is sandwiched between the two over-populated countries.

Not only that, the construction of a fortified base is being carried out on Hainggyi Island, strategically located in Burmese waters, to install communication equipment for the Chinese Defense Forces and to provide needed parts for the Chinese submarines. The SLORC should not engage in this kind of action. One day it will cause great suffering to the country and the people. This will also affect the sovereignty of the country. For many years, (?they) have had a friendly relationship with China and practiced the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The relationship between Burma and China is very good. In the future, the relationship between Burma and China will continue and will be based on the framework of democracy—the mutual consideration policy. Now it is not like this. One can see that China is interfering militarily, economically and politically in Burma. It seems as if the SLORC's foreign policy is to carry out the tasks laid down in Chinese foreign policy.

If we put all these things in perspective, we can see that the Chinese have already entered into Burma up to Mandalay, and China is threatening the seas off Burma and Thailand, and especially India's strategic movements and its routes. (?All people who love their country should deplore this kind of foreign policy). It is like China to support a military dictatorship which is so cruel to the public of Burma. I, therefore, request China to respect and to observe the principles of a major nation.

Military dictatorship and Nazism are the same. They have the same characters so they coexist. When a party dictatorship and a military dictatorship collapses and democratic forces emerge around the world, military dictators, while looking for friends and alliances, only know how to distrust (?democracy) and look for another dictator. That is why the SLORC, the military regime, befriended China by selling out at a cheap price. But the SLORC should consider the country. The SLORC has to comply with whatever China asks because it is supplying the weapons to prolong SLORC's power and control the people. This compliance is the debt that we have to pay for generations with our sweat and blood. There may be sweat and blood of comrades from the BDF who are innocent. But the sweat and blood of Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and his aide will not be there for sure.

Now the SLORC, the military clique, is trying to convene the sham National Convention. In reality, the convention being convened by the SLORC is not the National Convention. It is actually a refresher course to prevent antidictatorship and to continue the oppression of the people under the military dictatorship. This kind of thing denigrates the dignity of the Defense Services.

If we put it all into perspective, we can see that the economy of the country has disintegrated and the governing machinery has totally collapsed because the Defense Services interfered with them. The country has faced the loss of [word indistinct] because the Defense Services laid down [word indistinct] in the educational field. Democracy in the country has disappeared because the Defense Services got involved in the politics.

The Defense Services do not like to find political solutions to problems. They are accelerating the civil war that is leading to the loss of lives and wealth, and the destruction of property. That is why the SLORC could not make any effort to reconstruct the country until today.

Now, the constitution of the country is going to be drawn up under the leadership of the Defense Services. It is a very worrisome matter for the future of Burma and yet it is an undeniable fact.

Therefore, I earnestly urge the regional commanders, officers, and the rank and file of the Defense Services to prevent the danger that will fall on Burma in partnership with the people. I also urge you to join hands with democratic forces and the people to oust the military dictatorship once and for all.

## Border Timber Concession To End by Dec 1993

*BK1203104593 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] Forestry Minister Lieutenant General Chit Shwe met with journalists from the News and Periodicals Enterprise at 1300 today at the Myanmar [Burma] Timber Enterprise and explained some facts about forestry.

Minister Lt. Gen. Chit Shwe said that he would like to inform the public through the journalists about the future programs for development and conservation of forests which will be both beneficial to the public and private sectors under the current economic system, which calls for wide participation of private entrepreneurs. He said he would also like to explain the strong and weak points in the forestry sector.

The minister explained that in the world it can be seen that the countries with a successful forestry industry have the wide participation of the private sector. He said that since private participation in the forestry has been allowed for over four years in our country, with the exception of reserve forests, the private sector has gained considerable experience. He said that although the forestry sector is currently the top foreign exchange earner, it is hoped another sector will in the future replace the forestry sector as the top foreign exchange earner. He said, if possible, we would like to establish that sector with the strength of local entrepreneurs instead of foreign investment. He said the growth of small entrepreneurs into the status of big entrepreneurs is desirable. [passage omitted]

Continuing, he said it is necessary for the Myanmar Timber Enterprise and the private entrepreneurs to cooperate and added that income from forestry products earned by the Myanmar Timber Enterprise and the private entrepreneurs at present is about U.S. $200 million. [passage omitted] He said it will be necessary to give the utmost assistance to private entrepreneurs who have foreign and professional experience as well as capital.

He said we will always give priority to the conservation of natural forests. He said timber production along the border regions—where the unscrupulous elements had benefitted from smuggling of timber at the expense of the state—had been allowed, the objective being for the state to earn income from the forests along the border and to control timber smuggling. However, it has been found that timber production along the border region had benefited the country very little. Therefore, timber production along the border area will be terminated by December 1993 at the latest.

When full security for local people is achieved at the border regions, timber-based industries will be established based on the development of local people. In areas where security is guaranteed 100 percent and each tree can be marked, timber production for a timber-based industry will be considered. He said it is necessary to (?carry out) out political and economic work together.

He said it can be seen that many entrepreneurs from abroad are visiting the country. He said we have to take the political angle into consideration in managing and conserving natural forests. He said he would like the general public to be aware of the priority being given to forestry conservation. He said those who operate correctly according to the set policy, will be considered as our long-term friends. Those operating through dishonest means inside the country should be warned that they will be shadowed by the newly enacted Forestry Law.

Lt. Gen Chit Swe explained that consideration will not be given to those who are interested only in producing a maximum amount of logs. However, short- and long-term contracts will be granted to those who want to establish timber-based industries. [passage omitted]

### Indian Delegation Calls on Planning Minister

*BK1203104993 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] The visiting Indian delegation led by Mr. Ashoke Jha, joint secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, accompanied by Indian Ambassador Mr. G. Parthasarathy, called on Brigadier General Abel, minister of national planning and economic development, at 1400 today at the Office of the Foreign Investment Commission.

The Indian delegation includes officials from the Indian Commerce and Trade Ministries and businessmen.

The Indian delegation discussed in a frank and cordial manner matters related to the promotion of bilateral trade, the opening of border trade, and the promotion of bilateral investment.

Minister Brig. Gen. Abel in response said that Myanmar [Burma] and India have lived as two friendly neighboring countries for many years and that constant efforts should be made to maintain this friendship. Brig. Gen. Abel stressed that while maintaining friendly ties, the two countries should strive to increase normal trade and border trade as well as bilateral cooperation and investment.

The Indian trade delegation left at 1445 after discussing the trade matters they wished to clarify.

Departmental officials from organizations under the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development were also present at the meeting.

### Calls on Trade Minister

*BK1203112493 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] An Indian delegation led by Mr. Ashoke Jha, secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, called on Major General Tun Kyi, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and trade minister, at the Ministry of Trade at 0830 today and held frank and cordial talks on the promotion of bilateral economic, trade, and commercial relations. The Indian delegation was accompanied by Mr. G. Parthasarathy, Indian ambassador to Myanmar [Burma].

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Minister Urges Akashi Not To Cancel Polls

*BK1103090293 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 828 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Penang, March 11 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia Thursday advised the head of UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Yasushi Akashi not to be hasty in cancelling the general election in that country.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Yasushi should accept the fact that the situation in Cambodia would change.

We are not very happy with Yasushi's statement that the basic minimum conditions for the election are not yet in place in Cambodia, he told reporters.

He was asked to comment on Yasushi's statement which hinted of the possibility that the elections would be cancelled.

Abdullah urged Yasushi to be more firm and just in facing the situation.

He said Yasushi should shoulder his responsibility with courage while UNTAC would also help him to overcome problems.

Malaysia would continue to support UNTAC, he said, adding that the authority should try to calm the situation.

UNTAC should not stop half-way as the UN had spent more than RM5.2 billion [Malaysian ringgit] in that country to date, he said.

### Commentary Previews May Elections in Cambodia

*BK1203103393 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a rebuff to the defiant Khmer Rouge, the 15-member UN Security Council has unanimously endorsed the holding of elections in Cambodia in May as scheduled. The endorsement earlier this week means that elections will proceed with or without the participation of the radical guerrilla group. The surprise element of the UN Security Council's decision was that for the first time that China had supported the UN peace process in Cambodia and gone against the Khmer Rouge, its former ally, on the Cambodian issue. [sentence as heard]

As usual, the pro-communist guerrilla faction remains (?regimented) in its opposition to the peace and its objection to the scheduled May elections. But its response or reaction would be the latest UN Security Council's decision would be a matter of speculation. [sentence as heard]

The Khmer Rouge has raised two conditions to be fulfilled before it can rejoin the peace process. One is the total dissolution of the present Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh before elections. Such a condition was not provided for in the peace accord in Paris that it signed together with the other three former warring factions and so it is unjustified. The second is to expel all the remaining members of the Vietnamese forces which have removed the Khmer Rouge from power and installed the Hun Sen regime in Cambodia.

Though almost all the Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn, it has been verified that there are still some remnants of them on Cambodian soil. They are reported to be serving with the Phnom Penh Government forces, some as advisors. This is a violation of the peace agreement and so naturally, another concern for the UN, which has ordered the immediate removal of all foreign military personnel not deployed by the world body.

However, Vietnam is not willing to welcome their former men back on the ground that their sons become Cambodian residents. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, did not accept this Vietnamese rejection. If this stalemate continues, it will only give the Khmer Rouge more room to justify their opposition to elections to be held at this time. Everyone seems ready to accept the outcome of the elections for a constituent assembly. It has committed itself to support the government which will emerge from the elections as the sole legal authority for all Cambodians.

China hopes that the Khmer Rouge will participate even at a later date. It feels that only when all Cambodians participate fully in the peace process can its success be guaranteed. There is logic in this reasoning. After all, the Khmer Rouge controls about a quarter of the land. The radical group also is militarily the strongest among the four factions. If it remains adamant in its opposition to elections, we cannot be certain that it will not lead to the partition of the country or renewed warfare. After more than two decades of bloody conflict and the amount of trouble that has gone into [word indistinct] some form of peace to be established in that country, it will be even more tragic if Cambodia goes back to square one—a state of continued turmoil and strife. The world would like to see an avoidance of such a situation.

### SRV Minister Seeks Technological Assistance

*BK1203103293 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Mar 93 p 9*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues.—Vietnam wants Malaysia to help her develop in the fields of science, technology, and environment. Its Science, Technology, and Environment Minister, Professor Dang Huu, said a memorandum of understanding [MOU] would be signed between the two countries. The priority areas in which Vietnam proposed to seek help from Malaysia include biotechnology, microelectronics, informatics, remote sensing, and the management of science, technology, and environment.

Dang, who is here on a five-day visit, said Vietnam was also keen to seek Malaysia's help to develop the agriculture sector, particularly in oil palm and rubber plantations. "We also hope Malaysia will impart her know-how in the food-based industry," he said after he was taken on a tour of the Department of Environment at Wisma Sime Darby here by its director general, Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar.

Earlier in the morning, the Vietnamese minister was met by Science, Technology, and Environment Minister Datuk Law Hieng Ding. Law said the MOU draft would be submitted to the cabinet for approval before entering into an agreement with Vietnam.

## Cambodia

### Military Region Petitions UN Against Trespass

*BK1203090593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Mar 93*

["Petition from Officers of the Fifth Military Region to the United Nations Against Trespass by UN Officials"—dated 9 March]

[Text] State of Cambodia, 9 March.

To: UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali; Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and head of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]; Lieutenant General John Sanderson, commander of the UNTAC forces; and the Supreme National Council.

Subject: Petition against trespass on private residence of the commander of the fifth Military Region and dependent units by McNamara, senior official of the UNTAC Human Rights Department, and some members of the UNTAC special force on the afternoon of 8 March.

We would like to inform all of you that between 1400 and 1730 on 8 March a mixed team of UNTAC forces made up of 20-30 policemen, observers, human rights staff, and soldiers armed with firearms and field radios, trespassed on and searched private residences, offices, and military positions without the cooperation or consent of the owners. The action created a disturbance, frightened the people, and terrified women and children, as they did not know what was wrong with their husbands or fathers and why UNTAC's troops, policemen, and human rights personnel equipped with cameras and firearms were searching their houses. The residences of Major General Pich Sang and Brigadier Generals Khoem Keasakhoeun and Ken Sovan as well as some other officers in the fifth Military Region were ransacked.

Apart from those private residences, the combined forces also invaded finance and administrative offices, a meeting hall, and a command post without asking permission from or informing the owners.

In view of the aforementioned events, we would like to lodge a complaint against this violation of human rights and trespassing on private residences, an army command post, and a military garrison by UNTAC's civilian police, military personnel, and human rights officials without the participation or consent of the owners.

We would like to have an immediate clarification from you on whether UNTAC has any special authority to trespass on private residences and offices as in the aforementioned case, whether UNTAC has the power to carry out such an action at will, and whether UNTAC has to respect human rights.

We are looking forward to receiving your explanation of the above breaches.

[Signed] Generals Pich San, Khoem Keasakhoeun, Ken Sovan, and Prum Moranak and Colonels Sar Thoeun, Seng Vuthi, and Sar Simpak.

## 180 SRV Soldiers Said Shipped to Kompong Som

*BK1503024093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] According to the residents in Kompong Som City of Kampot Province, the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] Hanoi sent 180 new soldiers with arms and ammunition by boats to Kompong Som City in early March 1993. The soldiers who were disguised as civilian fishermen had 2,000 AK's, 150 B-40 rocket launchers, 18 82-mm mortars, and 150 pistols. The people added that the military shipment is for the Yuon puppets and is to be used for commandeering the ballot papers when they are counted. [passage omitted]

## SRV Officer Said Captured in Battambang

*BK1503014293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] captured a disguised Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] soldier in Tuol Kruos village, Prey Svay commune, Moung district, Battambang Province on 9 March 1993. According to the soldier, he was a former two-star lieutenant in the mixed Yuon-puppet 95th brigade stationed at (Puoy Chipbei). He also has been a member of the Yuon communist party since 1982. After the signing of the Paris accord, the Hanoi Yuon implanted him into the Cambodian population. He is married to a Cambodian who is an administrative cadre in Moung district.

The captured Yuon soldier added that the Hanoi Yuon have implanted his colleagues into the Cambodian population everywhere in order to lead the puppets in all sectors and at all levels, from top to bottom. The Yuon Hanoi have also organized secret Yuon police agents for the purpose of crushing the Cambodian people and members of the various political parties that carry out activities against the Yuon in Cambodia and their puppets.

He also admitted that the Yuon living along the Tonle Sap lake at the common border of Battambang and Pursat Provinces are all organized into Yuon communist party cells in order to lead and strengthen their policy of aggression and occupation of Cambodia. These Yuon are members of the Yuon communist party or the Yuon communist party's youth alliance, the farmer association, worker trade unions, or women's association. Each has a role to play in the control of Cambodia in the economic, political, and military sectors. They also serve as policemen and as agents to gather intelligence, carry out suppression, and instigate political terrorism, and so on. Along with this, these Yuon have also been organized into armed units with the duty of protecting ethnic Yuon.

## Vietnamese Officers Said Captured on Route 6

*BK1403023893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Summary] On 12 March, people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] captured two Vietnamese soldiers among a group of puppet soldiers in an area between Batheay Commune [Kompong Cham Province] and (Chocha) along Route 6 while they were threatening to seize fish from the people near an iron bridge.

After telling the puppet soldiers to return to their barracks, the guerrillas arrested and sent the two Vietnamese soldiers to the NADK unit stationed nearby.

"The two Vietnamese soldiers are in command of the 51st Regiment in the puppet army's 7th Division. Their duty is to defend Phnom Penh from the north—in areas stretching from Batheay to Prek Kdam. One of them is a second lieutenant. He came from south Vietnam in August 1992 to work for the Phnom Penh puppet army's 7th Division. Another Vietnamese is a noncommissioned officer and has also just come from south Vietnam to be in charge of information activities. The two Vietnamese officers confessed that there are 38 Vietnamese officers commanding and acting as experts in the puppet army's 7th Division. Nine of them are in charge of the division's command and the remaining officers are assigned to each regiment of the 7th Division. There are six Vietnamese officers in the 7th Division's 51st Regiment, which is stationed in the northern part of Phnom Penh.

"The two Vietnamese officers stressed that from what they have learned and seen, divisional and regiment units in all the puppet army's divisions are commanded by Vietnamese officers. The puppet army's Phnom Penh Military Region and Hanoi's 7th Vietnamese Military Region are directly commanded by Vietnamese experts, who are specialized in operating artillery pieces, multiple rocket launchers, tanks, and radio signals. Vietnamese officers in the puppet 7th Division have kept in close contact with Hanoi's 7th Military Region in Tay Ninh Province."

## Spokesman Condemns KR Massacre of Vietnamese

*BK1203145193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Mar 93*

["Press communique of the spokesman of the State of Cambodia Government"—dated 12 March; read by announcer]

[Text] At 2030 on 10 March, a group of some 30 Khmer Rouge [KR] elements from the 92d regiment in the 980th Division traveled in four motor boats to Moat Peam village in Siem Reap district of Siem Reap Province. Later, they entered (Song Khleas) village in Phnum Kraom commune of the same district, then opened fire on Cambodian and Vietnamese nationals watching a video there. As a result, 37 people—a Cambodian and 36 Vietnamese—were killed and 44 others—three Cambodians and 41 Vietnamese—were wounded. Among the victims, more than half are women and children.

After the massacre, the Khmer Rouge soldiers left the village aboard the same boats. The Cambodian People's Armed Forces' troops immediately chased after them and sank one of their boats. However, owing to the darkness, the enemies were able to make their escape. At present, the local military and militia forces are actively in pursuit of them.

The SOC Government wishes to extend its condolences to the families of the victims. And it vehemently denounces the barbarous and inhuman massacre and calls on the international community to vigorously denounce and condemn the Khmer Rouge for their traditional criminal activities.

In the wake of the event, the authorities, military and militia forces, and people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have more vigorously joined hands to smash the maneuvers to hinder the peace process of the Khmer Rouge and their allies. This is to restore and develop the Cambodian motherland with independence, peace, and territorial integrity.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 12 March

## PDK Spokesman Holds News Conference 11 Mar

*BK1303090693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] On 11 March the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] held a news conference at the PDK office in Phnom Penh exposing the bad activities of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] leaders who collude with the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets, violating and destroying the Paris agreement and destroying the Cambodian nation and Cambodia's peace and sovereignty.

Answering foreign reporters' questions concerning the obstacle hindering the Paris agreement's implementation, the spokesman said that the Cambodian nation and people, the international public, and the majority of UNTAC personnel have clearly realized that for nearly 17 months since the signing of the Paris agreement, UNTAC has not implemented this Paris agreement. Instead UNTAC has colluded with the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets, Vietnam's lackeys, to violate the Paris agreement, particularly the major, basic, and key clauses: UNTAC has not verified the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia; has not granted any power to the Supreme National Council [SNC]; and has not cooperated with the SNC to control the five ministries. Instead UNTAC has allowed new Vietnamese settlers to flow into Cambodia at will and has drafted a law allowing Vietnamese people to vote. UNTAC has colluded with the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets in launching successive offensives against the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces. UNTAC has allowed the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets to constantly carry out terrorist and fascist activities to oppress, intimidate, and murder the Cambodian people and members of various political parties.

The UNTAC leaders' collusion with Vietnam and collaboration with the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppets to destroy the Cambodian nation, people, and race is something everyone is aware of. It stinks in Cambodia and throughout the world. In such a situation, why are the allies inside and outside UNTAC forcing others to vote? What for?

The Cambodian nation and people clearly see that holding such elections is tantamount to allowing Vietnam to annex Cambodia legitimately and to destroy the Cambodian nation, people, and race because these elections are going to be held in a situation in which old and new Vietnamese aggressor forces are still everywhere in Cambodia and in which Vietnam and its puppets are still doing what they want at will. What the UNTAC leaders and their allies inside and outside UNTAC have done is very wrong; it is a very serious mistake. It is in contravention of the Paris agreement, the UN Charter, international law, the will of the Cambodian nation and people, and the history of Cambodia and the world. What UNTAC has done is deliberately destroying Camboda's peace, independence, and sovereignty. This is the plan of the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets, and allies inside and outside UNTAC to prolong Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. It is also a continued threat to stability in Southeast Asia.

Some reporters have said that they went to Cambodia's border with Vietnam and saw Vietnamese people digging canals annexing many kilometers of the Cambodian border in many places. They asked about the PDK's position on this.

To this question, the PDK spokesman said that the Vietnamese aggressors have annexed a great deal of Cambodian territory on land and at sea, including some islands. Since Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia, the puppets, traitors to the nation, have allowed Vietnam to annex and plunder Cambodian territory at will. The UNTAC leaders have allowed Vietnam to annex Cambodian land on the border at will.

This is clear evidence that UNTAC colludes with Vietnam to destroy the Cambodian nation, people, and race. The PDK spokesman said that only by correctly implementing every clause of the Paris agreement, with the SNC having a role, can Cambodia have peace and national reconciliation.

## Akashi Accused of Allowing Log Sales to Japan

*BK1503081193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] National and international observers have disclosed that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] head Akashi has decided to allow the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressors and their lackeys and puppets to continue selling logs in eastern Cambodia to Japanese companies. An unidentified Japanese company told a group of national and international reporters that it had bought hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of logs each month from the Yuon puppets with UNTAC head Akashi's approval. Now, people are keeping an eye on UNTAC head Akashi, who has given the Yuon aggressors and their puppets a free hand to further sell logs in eastern Cambodia to Japanese companies.

The Cambodian nation and people wonder why Mr. Akashi has only banned the sale of logs in western Cambodia and allowed the Yuon aggressors and their puppets to continue the sale of logs in eastern Cambodia to the Japanese companies at will? Is this action appropriate? Do the Cambodian people agree with this?

Mr. Akashi has the duty to correctly implement the Paris accord, but now he is siding with and helping the Yuon aggressors and their puppets. Has he come here to put an end to the Yuon war of aggression against Cambodia, or to reinforce the Yuon forces, enabling them to continue their invasion and occupation of Cambodia? Mr. Akashi has colluded with the Yuon aggressors and their puppets. So the question is this: Has he come here to restore peace to Cambodia or to add fuel to the fire of the Yuon war of aggression against Cambodia?

## Sihanouk Urges Ethnic Vietnamese To Leave

*BK1503121293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Excerpts] BANGKOK, March 15 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk Monday urged ethnic Vietnamese living in Cambodia to leave, saying neither he nor the U.N. had the power to protect them from the anti-Vietnamese feeling raging in his country.

The prince was commenting in a statement circulated by his office here on the massacre last week by suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas of 33 ethnic Vietnamese fishermen and their families in northwestern Cambodia. "The situation in Cambodia is now out of control," said Prince Sihanouk, who is currently in Beijing.

"Anti-Vietnamese hatred is such that...the only reasonable alternative (left to Cambodia's ethnic Vietnamese)—I repeat, the only 'reasonable and wise' alternative left to them—is to leave Cambodia straight away and go and live in Vietnam," he continued. "This is only to express compassion for civilian Vietnamese men and women, who find themselves at the mercy of armed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian elements," said the prince, the head of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC).

"I am completely unable to convince such Cambodians to spare the lives of Vietnamese residents," Prince

Sihanouk said. The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) "is clearly totally powerless to control this anti-Vietnamese bloodthirstiness," he said. [passage omitted]

Last week's attackers of an ethnic Vietnamese fishing community on the Tonle Sap lake, south of the famed Angkor Wat temple complex, have not been positively identified, but survivors blamed the Khmer Rouge. UNTAC officials have also said there was mounting evidence pointing to the guerrilla group, which has already been blamed for previous attacks on ethnic Vietnamese communities in Cambodia.

### Defense Spokesman: UN Report 'Unreasonable'

*BK1503140593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Mar 93*

["Denial of the State of Cambodia Defense Ministry spokesman;" dated 15 March—read by announcer]

[Text] A report on 12 March by UN Spokesman Eric Falt giving additional details on the massacre of Vietnamese fishermen in Siem Reap Province on the night of 10 March said that according to an investigatioin by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], about 30 armed men launched an attack for about half an hour beginning at 2000. These men, aboard four or five boats, headed toward a videotheque where there were many people. After they opened fire into the videotheque, 14 or 15 of 34 persons there were killed on the spot. Altogether, 34 persons were killed and 29 others were wounded.

The Defense Ministry of the State of Cambodia [SOC] would like to reiterate that this is the fourth time since the Paris agreement was signed that the genocidal Khmer Rouge rebels massacred ethnic Vietnamese in an attempt to cause racial enmity and hinder the peace process in Cambodia. However, in all these cruel, barbarous, and unjust acts, UN Spokesman Eric Falt never dared to mention directly that they were committed by Khmer Rouge rebels.

The SOC Defense Ministry proposes that UNTAC make a correct investigation and clearly clarify the many massacres committed in the same manner against ethnic Vietnamese living in Cambodia as legal immigrants.

The UN spokesman also said that there were 60 soldiers of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces or the SOC's policemen in this village. Eric Falt stressed further that these 60 men fled from the scene without any harm.

The SOC Defense Ministry would like to stress once again that there were not 60 military or police forces of the SOC there who escaped harmlessly, as Eric Falt said.

After the signing of the Paris agreement, the SOC has mobilized its forces from almost every locality throughout the country. Especially in Siem Reap Province, there were no such number of military or police forces as Eric Falt said. This clearly shows that the UN spokesman made an unreasonable report that affects the SOC's good will in implementing the Paris agreement.

The SOC Defense Ministry would like to call on the UN spokesman to clearly examine and clarify the two assumptions mentioned above and to please reemphasize the facts to the public.

The SOC Defense Ministry believes that such a false report made through such unclear and baseless assumptions will further give greater encouragement to the Khmer Rouge rebels who are destroying the Paris peace agreement.

The SOC Defense Ministry would like to reiterate the SOC's good will to continue giving close cooperation to UNTAC and all parties in correctly implementing the agreement, no more no less, in order to bring peace and stability to the Cambodian people, thus enabling them to decide their own destiny through the elections to be held within the next few months.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 15 March 1993

## Philippines

### Ramos Gives Statement on Return From Japan

*HK1303084593 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Statement by President Fidel V. Ramos at Ninoy Aquino International Airport, Manila, on his return from Japan—live in English; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[Text] Former President and Mrs. Diosdado Macapagal, distinguished members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, fellow workers in government, *beloved countrymen*:

Mrs. Ramos and I and the rest of our delegation are happy to be back home. By my own standsrds, we had a very productive and successful visit to Japan. [applause]

We went there seeking closer ties based on mutual interest. We have returned with our friendship and partnership with the Japanese people greatly in hand. As friends, we agreed to encourage a more open interaction between our two cultures and people. As partners, we agreed to work even more closely for prosperity and stability in our part of the world. And in those areas where Japan has long been a generous friend and partner in development assistance, investment and trade, we concluded many mutually beneficial and profitable agreements and reached a broader understanding of each other's needs and expectations. Given the gracious circumstances in which these were made, I will not want to simply put a Philippine pesos or yen or U.S. dollar value on the achievements of our visit. I understand, however, that because of our people's wish an accounting of the grants and loans we have brought home from the trip is necessary.

Let me say that we received assistance in the total amount of 23.6 billion pesos [Philippine pesos] [applause] or close to 1 billion U.S. dollars, 930.4 million U.S. dollars to be exact, broken down as follows: 16.2 billion pesos or $600 million remaining from the aid and loan package of 22.3 billion pesos or $880 million. Projects that are being financed by this package include several fast-track power plants and the installation of transmission lines for the Palimpinon geothermal plant in Negros Oriental. Another, 5.1 billion pesos or $200 million in the form of an economic integration loan from the Japan Export-Import Bank [Eximbank] for our economic reform program; 3.2 billion pesos or $125 million to expand the Development Bank of the Philippines' lending program to the Philippine private sector; 126.5 million pesos or $5 million grants-in-aid for the rehabilitation of Mount Pinatubo-affected areas. Technical assistance grants were 18.7 million pesos or $740,000 for the University of the Philippines and Western Visayas State College development.

Finally, we have obtained the Japanese Government's assurances that it will increase our country's share of its $75 billion dollar official development assistance allotment for 1993 to 1997. In addition, the Japanese Eximbank is set to provide over 7.6 billion pesos or $300 million for the 700-megawatt Pagbila power project in Quezon. This is the first such lending to a developing country without government guarantees—a testament to our country's credit-worthiness and Japan's support for our power development programs. We campaigned hard for more Japanese investments in the Philippines. We thanked our Japanese friends for remaining the country's top foreign investor, but reminded them that their total investment in the Philippines in 1991 is still to be increased. With the opening up of much of the economy, including banking and finance, to foreign participation, the liberation of foreign exchange transactions and the easing of foreign ownership restrictions, our country has shown that it is ready for more investment.

For their part, the Japanese expressed concern about the power crisis and the peace and order situation in our country. We told them that as far the power crisis was concerned, it was precisely in the area of power generation that we were encouraging more Japanese and foreign investment. We also updated the Japanese on our fast-track power projects which we said should provide relief from and a solution to the power crisis in a few months. As for peace and order, we assured Japanese investors we would protect not only the safety of their persons, but also the safety of their investments. I believe the Japanese found our assurances forceful and persuasive. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry committed to increase invesetemnts and step up technology transfers to our country. It committed itself to greater emphasis on human resoource development to upgrade the skills of Filipino workers. We also discussed Japanese support for the conversion of Subic into an industrial area and a free port. And for these purposes, Japanese business delegations will soon be visiting the Philippines.

The growing confidence of Japanese business in our country was, perhaps, best demonstrated by the signing of two joint venture agreements between the Filipino and Japanese companies. For instance Alson Corporation of the Philippines and Komen or Koyo Menka Corporation of Japan will be jointly contructing a $103 million fuel power plant in Iligan City. Two Japanese firms—Honda Shipyard and Shiba Maritime—on the other hand, will join a local firm, Cavalier Shipping, in rehabilitating a shipyard in Sangley Point.

Japanese trade officials promised to study our request for improved access of our exports to the huge Japanese market. We mentioned our desire to narrow our $1.3 billion trade deficit with Japan by greater Philippine exports, particularly of food and agricultural products. Japan is the world's largest food importer. And although food is our top export to Japan, these exports make only 2.2 percent of Japan's total food imports. We told their officials we believe this share could definitely increase. We urged Japan to buy more Philippine products such as fruits, shrimp, sashimi tuna, cut flowers, processed food, and karachinan or agar-agar. And from the response we got, we are confident that Philippine exports to Japan will indeed grow.

Our state visit took place in an atmosphere of unsurpassed goodwill and graciousness. We were warmly received by His Majesty Emperor Akihito and Her Majesty Empress Michiko at their imperial palace. Mrs. Ramos and I invited them to visit Manila. We are waiting to hear word from the Japanese Government of their acceptance of our invitation. We extended the same invitation to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who was our gracious host in a number of state affairs.

Prime Minister Miyazawa later reiterated the Japanese people's sincere apology and remorse over the issue of Filipino comfort women. He assured me of his government's desire to make ammends. He told me his government shall seek ways to express his feelings concretely. We agreed that we must never let war and its grim consequences visit our part of the world again. The prime minister and I had extremely productive discussions on regional security and on Japan's role in preserving the peace in East Asia. Bilaterally, we agreed to foster even greater understanding between the Japanese and the Filipino peoples. We both realized that only increased knowledge and acceptance by each of the region's different nations and cultures will maintain stability in East and Southeast Asia. We agreed we shall now work as equals on improving understanding and, hence, security in the region. We shall, therefore, start by accelerating the exchange of culture and ideas between our countries.

My countrymen, the Japan state visit should confirm the growing inportance and influence of that country our region and in the world. We have achieved many things during these past four days. I ask you now to help us build on these gains as we start a new era of understanding and cooperation with our Japanese neighbors. [applause]

We are happy to be back and we thank the good Lord for keeping us all and the nation safe. *Long live the Philippines. Thank you all very much.*

## Ramos Congratulates Suharto on New Term

*HK1203032093 Quezon City MALAYA in English 12 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report by Jodeal Cadacio]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday congratulated President Suharto who was reelected President of the Republic of Indonesia for a sixth term.

In his congratulatory letter, the President cited Indonesia's economic transformation under Suharto's term which he said has inspired other developing countries.

The President likewise cited Suharto's role in enhancing RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Indonesian relations which have spanned almost five decades.

"During the time of your leadership, the Philippines and Indonesia have benefitted from cooperative endeavors and mutual assistance specially during difficult times," Ramos said.

"All through these years, brotherly understanding and trust have continued to give us encouragement and inspiration," he added.

In closing, the President expressed confidence the close bonds between the two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.

"I avail of this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your Excellency's good health and happiness and for the continued progress of Indonesia," the President said.

## Indonesian Navy Wounds, Arrests Fishermen

*HK1503024093 Quezon City MALAYA in English 14 Mar 93 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Joy Garuta]

[Text] Two Filipino fishermen were critically wounded when an Indonesian Navy patrol boat fired on their fishing vessel off Indonesian territorial waters Friday, reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

Eight other Filipinos were apprehended by the Indonesian Navy and are detained at a police station in Tahuna, Lt. Gen. Romeo Zulueta, commanding general of the Southern Command, said.

This is the first reported shooting of a Filipino vessel inside Indonesian waters. Previous cases involved mere apprehension of fishermen straying beyond the Philippine border with Indonesia.

Zulueta, in a report to Gen. Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief, said the 10 fishermen were on board F/B [Filipino Vessel] Mercy III, a Philippine. Registered ship, when spotted by the Indonesian Navy boat at the vicinity of Kuratong Island. [sentence as published]

Zulueta said the vessel reportedly tried to evade the patrol boat, prompting the latter to give chase and open fire.

The identities of the Filipino fishermen were not known nor the type of guns used in the incident.

The wounded fishermen were reportedly brought to a Tahuna hospital and later transferred to Manado, site of the Philippine consulate which handles the repatriation of arrested Filipino fishermen.

Philippine Navy and Coast Guard officials are negotiating with their Indonesian counterparts on the case of the Filipino fishermen.

The two countries signed a border agreement in 1970 which allows their two navies to operate beyond border waters during emergency cases like search and rescue operations.

The Philippine navy ship Miguel Malvar shipped back to Mindanao last Sept 27 Filipino fishermen earlier detained at Port Bitung and Tahuna for crossing Indonesian waters.

## Bureau Warns on Effects of IPR Compliance

*HK1103060793 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Mar 93 p 7*

[Report by Redempto Anda]

[Text] Congress was warned yesterday to go slow on legislations intended to please developed countries by curbing violations of intellectual property rights (IPR), as this could seriously hurt the Philippine economy.

The Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau [EIIB], an attached agency of the finance department, said in a position paper submitted to the House committee on trade and industry that a renewed campaign to minimize IPR infringement could seriously hurt the informal sector of the economy.

"Compliance with the IPR may result in the contraction of the underground economy where many Filipinos depend for their employment and income. The government must be ready to mitigate this adverse effect on the economy," the paper said.

Manila has been under tremendous pressures from Washington to clamp down on IPR violations like counterfeiting and piracy with threats of removing Philippine exports from the U.S. Generalized System of Preference and the reduction of the country's trade quotas.

U.S. losses in the Philippines due to IPR violations had been placed at $115 million in 1991 alone, prompting the International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPPA) to rank the country second to Taiwan in terms of piracy.

The U.S. has placed the Philippine under its "301 list" of IPR violators and has submitted demands including amendments to existing IPR laws to increase existing penalties for criminal infringement.

But the EIIB said a crackdown on IPR violations would directly affect the informal sector of the economy. "The underground economy is not in itself undesirable, especially in a developing country such as the Philippines where the formal sector of the economy cannot provide enough economic opportunities for everyone," it said.

The EIIB also dismissed warnings of U.S. trade cuts as something which is "rooted, perhaps more seriously, on the emergence of Nafta (North American Free Trade Area) than it is on the inability of the Philippine government to curb IPR infringements."

"With Mexico able to supply the U.S. market with goods that are direct substitutes of Philippine products, no amount of government action to curtail IPR may help save our export quotas and the preferred status currently given to our products," the paper said.

It proposed that a government program on IPR compliance be based on the need to encourage investments in areas like research and development and to ensure Filipinos' access to foreign and local technologies at reasonable cost.

It also cautioned the government against encouraging the creation of monopolies to holders of IPR by its granting of patents, trademarks or copyrights.

Recently, Malacanang formed an inter-agency committee on IPR tasked with the preparation of a fast-track anti-piracy and counterfeiting plan of action.

The body will also recomend appropriate issuances and legislation to the President and Congress.

## Officials View Leftist Rebel Leader's Amnesty

*HK1103132593 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Excerpt] Senator Rodolfo Biazon, National Unification Commission [NUC] member, has said that the Presidential Anti-Crime Commission can arrest Leopoldo Mabilangan, alias Comrade Hector, former New People's Army Banahaw Command leader, at any time, because hi safe-conduct pass is only binding for the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. Biazon stressed the safe conduct pass which was issued by Brigadier General Romeo Padiernos, AFP Civil Relations Office commanding general, and approved by Defense Secretary Renato de Villa last January was issued before Mabilangan was accused of involvement in the NPA Red Scorpion Group's kidnaping activities.

Biazon clarified that the Department of National Defense [DND], the Philippine National Police, and the NUC have the power to issue safe conduct passes. However, those passes issued by the PNP and the DND are only binding in their areas of operations, while NUC-issued safe conduct passes are binding on the DND and the AFP as well. Biazon said that the NUC supports granting a safe-conduct pass to Mabilangan.

Meanwhile, Quezon Congressman Marcial Punzalan today stressed that Mabilangan should not be apprehended, not only because he has a safe-conduct pass but also due to a preliminary agreement he signed with the government. Punzalan said the agreement was signed by both sides on 31 January. The accord mentioned the suspension of any judicial proceeding versus Mabilangan and the suspension of the issuance of a warrant for his arrest as well as any preliminary investigation. The agreement was signed by General Padiernos, Mabilangan, House Speaker De Venecia, Congressmen Punzalan and Ermita, as well as Mabilangan's wife, Teresa Maria Tuazon Mabilangan. Punzalan reiterated that the government should follow the preliminary agreement to maintain the trust of the rebel groups, particularly those who wish to return to society in view of the Ramos administration's efforts in pursuing the peace process. [passage omitted]

## NDF Reportedly Ready To Resume Peace Talks

*HK1203040293 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] is again ready to talk with government to push the peace efforts. In a letter sent by NDF negotiator Luis Jalandoni to Congressman Jose Yap, the NDF stated its readiness to appoint members to a negotiating panel, but insisted that peace negotiations be held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Jalandoni said the NDF hopes the exploratory talks could resume immediately so as not to delay the bilateral discussions.

In the NDF negotiator's proposal, he said he hopes the government will make a formal request to Switzerland and form its own negotiating panel for formal talks.

Jaladoni's last contact with the National Unification Commission [NUC] was last January, during which he presented the 10-point NDF agenda for the peace talks, but the NUC has not yet responded because the issues presented by Jalandoni were complicated.

## Former Leftist Leader Admits NPA Kidnapings

*HK1203034093 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 12 Mar 93 p 2*

[Report by Fel B. Maragay]

[Text] Embattled Leopoldo Mabilangan alias Ka [Comrade] Hector, ex-commander of the New People's Army [NPA]-Banahaw command, admitted yesterday that kidnaping-for-ransom has been resorted to by communist insurgents to raise funds for the movement. But he disclaimed any involvement. But he disclaimed any involvement in abduction cases being imputed against him by both his NPA comrades and law enforcement authorities.

Ka Hector disclosed that kidnaping and bank robbery were euphemistically called "special operations" and were sanctioned by the leadership of the communist movement.

He said bitter quarrels usually broke out among communist rebels over the distribution of the ransom money because those who carried out the kidnaping usually squandered or pocketed most of it while others failed to get their share.

Ka Hector told a radio interview that then NPA chief Romulo Kintanar and his group had incurred the ire of many NPA members because of their mishandling of the money. Kintanar had been captured by government troops but had been released last year.

This problem, he said, drove Alfredo de Leon and his followers to go into kidnaping activities of their own. De Leon was then a leading combatant of the NPA Alex Boncayao Brigade. His group later broke away from the ABB and formed the Red Scorpion Group. De Leon was slain last Feb. 17 by government troopers.

Surfacing for the first time since he "surrendered" to President Ramos last Feb. 19, Ka Hector belied the allegations of exiled communist leader Jose Ma. Sison and Gregorio Rosal alias Ka Roger of the NPA Melito Glor Command that he had stashed away ill-gotten wealth.

He branded as falsehood insinuations that he had built a P2 million [Philippine pesos] house in his hometown in Sto. Tomas, Batangas.

"May mga utang pa nga ang aming pamilya. Ito ang isa sa dahilan kung bakit gus o konang bumalik sa normal na pamumuhay. (Our family has debts to settle. This is one of the reasons why I want to return to normal life)," he told the interview.

Ka Hector said he was deeply saddened by efforts of his NPA comrades to smear his name after he had decided to leave the armed revolutionary struggle.

The latest trade against him came from Manuel Zaragoza alias Ka Manuel, his supposed successor as chief of the NPA Banahaw Command, who accused him of masterminding four abduction cases.

These were the kidnaping of Michael Barnes, executive vice president of the Philippine Geothermal, Inc., Robert Yao, a Chinese businessman in Cabuyao, Laguna; Umiray Matic, a district officer of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in San Pablo City; and another BIR [Bureau of Internal Revenue] official in Southern Tagalog who was unnamed.

Ka Hector said that he does not deserve this "cruel treatment" after devoting almost 14 years of his life for the communist movement.

He said the communist leadership is trying to destroy his reputation because it was bent on blocking his effort to return to the folds of the law and to help in the government's peace campaign.

## Thailand

### Offers to GATT on Services Trade Outlined

*BK1503034193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 93 pp 21, 34*

[Text] Thailand is offering to open 73 service industries in eight sectors to the international trade community, virtually on a permanent basis.

But it is also seeking to exempt 11 key activities from non-discrimination clauses of a proposed world trade pact.

The 73 service industries come under: business services; communications; construction and related engineering services; distribution; financial services; tourism and travel; recreation, culture and sport; and transport.

Thailand has also told its leading trade partners it is willing to consider liberalising nine more activities in telecommunications, computers, and "other" businesses.

The offer is being made as part of the bargaining on services in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks. The 108 participating nations, mostly signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are negotiating a new General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).

The umbrella GATS is being negotiated multilaterally. At the same time, participants are negotiating initial commitments to liberalise certain sectors through a series of bilateral talks. The commitments would be binding; once committed, they would be difficult to alter.

During these bilateral sessions, each country makes liberalisation offers and submits requests for the other countries to liberalise their markets. The objective is to complete a package that would finally be accepted or rejected when the Uruguay Round is concluded.

Last week's talks in Bangkok with a team of Japanese officials was the fifth bilateral session on services between Thailand and Japan. The first was on February 26 last year.

In talks with Japan on December 18, Thailand increased its offer by nine activities in three sectors. Thailand also asked Japan to open its markets to doctors (pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery, internal medicine and orthopedics), nurses and midwives, foremen (in construction, textiles, garments, and leather goods), interior designers, and certified accountants.

Similar bilateral talks have been held with other leading participants in the Uruguay Round, such as the United States, European Community, and Australia. Although the talks are bilateral, the liberalisation eventually committed by each country will apply to all trading partners of that country without discrimination.

This non-discrimination, a principle of the proposed GATS, is known as "most favoured nation." Any favours granted by one country to another trading partner would have to be extended to all other signatories of the GATS.

Although some countries oppose exemptions from the most favoured nation principle, exemptions have crept into the negotiations.

The United States in particular is reluctant to allow free-riders into its markets through non-discrimination clauses and wants to exempt some sectors from the most favoured nation principle if too few other countries are willing to agree to broad liberalisation in services.

In Thailand's case, several of the exemptions are being sought because Thailand currently uses reciprocity as a principle—countries are allowed access to Thai markets or special terms on Thai markets only if they do the same for Thais.

Reciprocal arrangements are discriminatory—access is only allowed for countries that offer Thais access to their markets—and therefore run counter to the nondiscrimination of the most favoured nation principle.

The 11 services Thailand wants to exempt from most favoured nation commitments are:

Auditing, which is a business service. The 1962 Auditors Act is based on reciprocity: auditors in Thailand have to be Thai or nationals of countries that recognise Thai qualifications.

Computer reservation systems. The Government wants to keep the provisions of the 1934 Telegraph and Telephone Act, which restricts private sector use of the Communications Authority of Thailand's lines.

Aircraft repair and maintenance services in hangars. The Government wants to open up this activity first to countries that have jointly studied the service with Thailand, not to all comers.

Aircraft repair and maintenance services. Non-hangar services are offered reciprocally.

Selling or marketing of air transport services. At present, Thailand uses reciprocity in determining value added tax rates for these services. Whether an airline is exempt, charged the full rate or rated at zero depends on the way Thai airlines are charged in other countries.

International maritime cargo transport. Thailand currently grants Americans the same rights as Thais and has cargo-sharing agreements with Vietnam and China. The Government is reluctant to extend to all other countries the rights currently given to the United States.

Marine surveys and classification societies. Thailand acknowledges the surveying standards of the United States, France, Norway, Germany, Britain and Japan. The Government is unwilling to grant the same recognition to all other countries.

International land transport. Recognition of other countries' licences and standards in Thailand is based on reciprocity.

The 1966 Thai-US Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations. This allows Americans the same rights as Thais to engage in several occupations normally restricted for foreigners. The Government does not want to extend these rights to other countries despite pressure from the European Community, Japan and other developed countries.

Ground handling services for air transport. Thai law offers foreigners access reciprocally.

Newspaper publishing. Under current Thai law, newspaper editors, publishers and owners have to be Thais or nationals of countries that have relevant treaties with Thailand.

In its latest offer, submitted to Uruguay Round participants in Geneva on December 4, Japan proposed liberalising 70 service activities in 11 sectors—the same eight sectors as Thailand plus educational, environmental, and health-related and social services.

But the Japanese offer is constrained by restrictions on foreign ownership and operations of radio stations limits on immigration rights for expatriate workers, and exemption of the proposed bindings on projects with subsidies for Japanese nationals.

Japan is also seeking exemptions from most favoured nation non- discrimination for maritime cabotage (coastal) shipping, freight forwarding, land-mobile radio stations and the legal profession. Tokyo wants to keep these reciprocal.

Japan has asked Thailand to relax its 49 percent limit on foreign ownership of companies, and to liberalise its engineering and plant engineering services sectors.

The services talks make the Uruguay Round by far the most complicated trade negotiation since GATT was founded after the Second World War. Services is only one of 15 subjects included in the six-year-old round, but its scope is equivalent to writing a whole new GATT.

Previously GATT only covered merchandise trade. But with services gaining importance in world trade, developed countries in particular want to see these sectors governed by clear, predictable, and non-discriminatory rules modeled on GATT.

## Bangkok Acts Against Copyright Violations

*BK1503093393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit said some successes have been achieved on suppressing copyright violations in the country. The deputy commerce minister, who is on a visit to China, said the government has instructed all agencies concerned to keep a close watch on violations of intellectual property rights. Legal actions have been taken against all violators. He said the government has also sent a letter to the Office of the Attorney General to impose stiff penalties on the offenders. It will seek cabinet approval to allow the Revenue Department to examine the arrears of the offenders.

In addition, the government has launched a public relations campaign urging all parties to cooperate with the public sector in the crackdown on copyright violations. The program has been successful to a certain extent.

The deputy commerce minister added that a call by the US for all countries to provide protection for intellectual property rights is in line with the government's policy.

# Vietnam

## Le Mai Briefs Press on Siem Reap Incident

*BK1303100693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Report on news conference held by Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai in Hanoi on 12 March]

[Excerpt] Dear friends: As has been reported, troops of the Democratic Kampuchean faction on 10 March launched an attack on Chong Khneas village, some 10 km south of Siem Reap, killing 33 Vietnamesse fishermen, including eight children, and wounding 29 others, including 26 Vietnamese and three Cambodians.

In view of this incident, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 11 March condemning the Khmer Rouge's killing. Afterward, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai held an international news conference in Hanoi on the afternoon of 12 March with the participation of a large number of reporters from various local and foreign news agencies.

Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said:

[Begin Le Mai Recording] First, I would like to voice the Vietnamese people's indignation over the brutal killing of over 30 Vietnamese residents in Siem Reap Province. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 11 March issued a statement strongly protesting this brutal killing. The brutal killing took place at a fishermen's village at 2030 on 10 March. Of the 33 victims killed, eight were children. These fishermen, who earned an honest living, were attacked at night and killed together with their wives and children.

As this case was clearly described in the Foreign Ministry's statement, today I only want to speak on the following three points:

The first point I want to make concerns the mastermind of this brutal killing. All the reports from Phnom Penh have clearly pointed out that the mastermind behind this incident was none other than the Khmer Rouge as was the case with the two previous killings of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. I have well-founded evidence to confirm this.

I would like to draw your attention to the following AFP report from Phnom Penh on 11 March: At a news conference held prior to this brutal killing, Khmer Rouge Spokesman Mak Ben said the Khmer Rouge had evidence that the Vietnamese fishermen in Chong Khneas village, Siem Reap Province were under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

This is, of course, a slanderous charge, an allegation I totally reject.

The Khmer Rouge spokesman's allegation made before the brutal killing that the Vietnamese residents at such and such a place and village were under Vietnamese control shows that this brutal killing was a premeditated plot of the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, the public in Cambodia and in the world at large can rightfully conclude that the Khmer Rouge was behind this brutal killing.

As for the second point, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this brutal killing occurred 10 days after UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] reached the conclusion that three Vietnamese civilians—who were earning a normal living, were married with children in Cambodia, and who had no links with Vietnam—belonged to a foreign armed force. Also, it was the Khmer Rouge who rigged the so-called story about the three Vietnamese and this has been strongly rejected by the Phnom Penh government. It is, however, regrettable that UNTAC has based its judgment on the Khmer Rouge's inspiration.

I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that this brutal killing occurred only two days after the UN Security Council issued its resolution on the Cambodian problem. In this resolution, the UN Security Council equated those who are victims of crimes with those who are committing crimes and are violating and sabotaging the Paris agreement. It can be clearly concluded that with this erroneous resolution, the council has, intentionally or unintentionally, encouraged the Khmer Rouge's criminal acts.

The third point to which I wish to draw your attention is that our world has been horrified by the killing fields in Cambodia. The creator of these killing fields is the Khmer Rouge and they continue to generate more killing fields in that country. The Khmer Rouge created their killing fields in the presence of UNTAC at a time when Cambodia has already promulgated peace accords that are widely acclaimed and respected by many countries in the world and while the United Nations—particularly the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council—has made great efforts to maintain peace and stability in Cambodia.

I present these facts in order to come to the conclusion that the United Nations, the UN secetary general, and the UN Security Council—especially the five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, UNTAC, the SNC [Supreme National Council], and those governments that were signatories to the Paris agreement as well as all other governments in the world should realize their duty to help terminate these manslaughterers and killing fields in Cambodia and should prevent the mastermind of the horrible killing fields from continuing to commit more criminal acts in defiance of public opinion and international law. That is all I want to emphasize. [end recording]

Next, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai answered questions from the newsmen. In reply to a question by a KYODO correspondent on the number of Vietnamese people now living in Cambodia, Deputy Foreign Minsiter Le Mai said:

[Begin Le Mai recording] According to our available statistics, there are now some 100,000 Vietnamese people living in Cambodia. I would like to mention the the following two points:

First, all these people are civilians. They are Vietnamese nationals living in Cambodia and they are earning a normal living. Many of them have been married to Cambodian women or men.

Second, I would like to point out here that compared with the time when Prince Sihanouk was in power, the present number of Vietnamese people in Cambodia is much smaller. During Prince Sihanouk's reign, there were as many as more than half a million Vietnamese people residing in Cambodia. [end recording]

Answering a REUTER correspondent's question that if Vietnam's proposal for a multilateral move to avert the Khmer Rouge's actions fails to produce results, then would Vietnam resort to any unilateral actions, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said:

[Begin Le Mai recording] The people would not allow this situation to occur and all of us are dutybound not to allow it to happen because if it does happen, then there will be more killing fields. [end recording]

In reply to a question raised by a reporter of the Japanese daily YOMIURI on the potential development of the Cambodian situation, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said:

[Begin Le Mai recording] We wish to see the Paris agreement scrupulously implemented. We wish to see a free and democratic general election held in Cambodia and a peaceful, independent, and neutral Cambodia which is friendly to all its neighbors. As for whether or not the Cambodian situation will develop in that desired direction, I think that the main responsibility now rests with the Cambodian people themselves, especially with the Khmer Rouge, the faction that advocates boycotting the general election and sabotaging the Paris agreement on Cambodia.[end recording] [passage omitted]

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Thai Military Exercises

*BK1303141393 Hanoi VNA in English 1345 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13—Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry today expressed 'surprise' at reports carried by a number of Thai newspapers that Thailand had just conducted a 12-day military exercise near the Thai-Cambodian border in anticipation of a hypothetic reintroduction of Vietnam troops into Cambodia.

In response to a question by Hanoi-based Agence France-Presse correspondent, the spokesman said that the reported exercise was 'out of line with the spirit of the agreements between Vietnam and Thailand and the trend of development of the Vietnamese-Thai cooperation and friendship'.

He stressed, 'As a country signatory to the Paris agreement on Cambodia, Vietnam has consistently observed strictly the agreement, respected the rights to self-determination of the Cambodian people, and refrained from interfering in their internal affairs. Vietnam is willing to cooperate in constructive spirit with all the parties concerned in the implementation of the agreement so as to ensure that Cambodia become a country of peace, independence, neutrality and non-alignment, and to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia'.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also said, 'What should be done at this moment is not to let the Khmer Rouge, under different pretexts, sabotage the Paris agreement and throw obstacles to the upcoming general election in Cambodia'.

### Khmer Rouge 'Crime' Against Nationals Criticized

*BK1203144193 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12—The Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisations and the

Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association today vehemently condemned the Khmer Rouge's killing of 33 Vietnamese nationals on March 10 at Chong Kneas village in the Cambodian Province of Siem Reap. Their joint statement says, 'Together with their slanders that Vietnamese troops still remain in Cambodia, this new crime, following their other previous crimes against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia which had been condemned by international opinions, proves that the so-called Democratic Kampuchea faction is only a murderous organisation which on the one hand is attempting to undermine the Paris agreement on Cambodia and on the other, spares no barbarous and ignominious tricks in their policy against Vietnam in order to sow hatred between the two nations'. They demand that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia take necessary measures to put an end to Khmer Rouge's crimes against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and urge the international community, the world public opinions and all political and social organisations and individuals of conscience the world over to voice their condemnation against the criminal Khmer Rouge.

The Vietnam Lawyers' Association has also indignantly condemned the above-said crime of the Khmer Rouge. In a statement issued today, the association said that the Khmer Rouge's successive massacres against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and its continous attempts to rouse racial hatred between Cambodia and Vietnam have brazenly violated the 1991 Paris agreement on Cambodia whose Article 15 stipulates that everyone in Cambodia is entitled to the rights and freedom provided for in the world declaration and other international conventions on human rights... Cambodia commits itself to respect and ensure the basic human rights and rights to freedom in Cambodia'.

## 92,000 People Settle in New Economic Zones

*BK1103133093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Last year, 46,000 households with 92,000 work hands and their dependents in 51 provinces and cities resettled in new economic zones either within the local boundary or in other parts of the country. In the two years from 1991 to 1992, 390 projects for development of new settlements with the total funding of 79 billion dong were approved by the state. The new settlers plan to reclaim 350,000 hectares of wetland and hillside for farming, fishing, or reafforestation.

## President Sends Condolences to Chinese Counterpart

*BK1303151493 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 13—President Le Duc Anh today extended his condolences to Chinese President Yang Shangkun on the passing away of Vice President Wang Zhen.

The Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association has also sent its condolences to the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Society on the death of the Chinese leader.

## Kuwaiti Irrigation Loan Agreement Signed

*BK1503143193 Hanoi VNA in English 1417 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15—An agreement on Kuwait's loan for a Vietnamese irrigation project was initialed here this afternoon by representatives of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) and the Vietnam State Bank.

Under this agreement, Kuwait will loan Vietnam 16.5 million U.S. dollars at a low interest rate for 20 years. The loan will be spent on building the Yazun irrigation network in the central highland Province of Gia Lai, including a reservoir, dams and canals, to water 13,500 hectares of rice field.

The Kuwaiti Government has so far provided funds for three irrigation projects in Vietnam, two in Dau Tieng with a total fund of 30 million U.S. dollars and one in Van Dinh with a fund of 14.4 million U.S. dollars.

## Delegation Attends Asia Parliamentarians Meeting

*BK1503074393 Hanoi VNA in English 0621 GMT 15 Mar 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15—A delegation of the External Relations Commission of the Vietnam National Assembly led by Huu Tho, member of the commission, attended the 53rd meeting of the Asian-Pacific Parliamentarian Union Council held in Manila, the Philippines, from March 8-11.

Vietnam and Laos were invited as observers at the conference.

On behalf of the Vietnam National Assembly delegation, Huu Tho thanked the conference for its solidarity with the Vietnamese people and informed the participants of the achievements in current process of comprehensive renovation in Vietnam. He affirmed that Vietnam was ready to broaden its friendship and cooperation with all countries in Asia and the Pacific.

While in Manila, Huu Tho had working sessions with the senior officials of the External Relations Commissions of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines. The two sides stressed the necessity to strengthen the cooperation between the legislatures of the two countries.

## Australia

### Reportage on Labor Party Election Victory

#### Labor Claims 74 Seats

*BK1403074093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 93*

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Paul Keating has delivered the Labor Party one of its most stunning election wins in the party's history. The major issues in the election were Australia's record unemployment rate at 11.1 percent and a 15 percent goods and services tax proposed by the opposition Liberal and National Party coalition. In a drama-filled election count, Labor is already claiming 74 seats and predicting a majority between four to 11 with at least a dozen seats still in doubt. Political correspondent Graeham World says Paul Keating will lead Labor into a fifth term in office as the coalition sorts out what went wrong.

[Begin World recording] Paul Keating's first election win as prime minister sets Labor up to extend its term to 13 years. There will be a revamped cabinet and ministry. For the coalition, the loss is cataclysmic. Uncertainty now clouds the leadership and the radical reform package. Labor set up its victory by winning seats in Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales and minimizing losses in South Australia and the west. Queensland is Labor's weak point. Three of the party's seats there are in doubt—Hinkler, Leichhardt and Herbert. The Nationals took Kennedy from Labor—the only seat they have gained so far. Two independents, (Phil Klerry) and Ted Mack, won their way back. [end recording]

#### Keating Claims Victory

*BK1303142693 Darwin Australia Television International in English 1326 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Statement by Prime Minister Paul Keating in Bankstown, Sydney—live]

[Excerpts] Thank you ladies and gentlemen. Well, this is the sweetest victory of all. This is a victory for the true believers, the people who in difficult times have kept the faith. And to the Australian people, through hard times it makes their act of faith all that much greater. It will be a long time before an opposition party tries to divide this country again. It will be a long time before somebody tries to put one group of Australians over here and another group over there. The public of Australia are too decent, and they are too conscientious and they are too interested in their country to wear those sorts of things.

This, I think, has been very much a victory of Australian values, because it was Australian values on the line and the Liberal Party wanted to change Australia from the country it has become—a cooperative, decent nice place to live where people have regard for one another. And could I just say that this has been a hard campaign and I can assure every member of the public out there when they think we don't know in the political system how tough it is, I can assure you, I can tell you how tough it was in those last few weeks.

But can I say to you that I wanted to win again to be there in the 1990's to see Australia prosper, as it will. The thing is, I said to the Australian people we have turned the corner, can I say now after the election, let me repeat it: We have turned a corner, the growth is coming through, we will see ourselves as a sophisticated trading country in Asia, and we have got to do it in a way where everybody has got a part of it, where everyone is in it.

There is always cause for concern, but never pessimism, and Australia is, for the first time in our history, located in the region of the fastest growth in the world and we have been set up now, we are set up now as we have never been set up before to be in it, to exploit it, to be part of it. It offers tremendous opportunities for Australians and now we have to do it, but we have to do it compassionately. I give an assurance to the people that this victory will not go to the heads of the government, of the Labor Party. We will take it seriously, we will take it thankfully and we will do a great deal with it.

The people of Australia have taken us on trust and we will return that trust, and we will care about those people out there, particularly the unemployed. We want to get them back to work, but if we can't get them back to work immediately, as sure as hell we are going to look after them. We are not going to leave them in the lurch and we are going to put out our hand and we are going to pull them up behind us, and we are going to move along. This country is going to move along together. We have such enormous opportunities. This world recession is now starting to dissipate, we have made the break out of it. America is starting to turn, it won't be that long before the Japanese economy starts to turn and hopefully we will be away and running in the 90's in a low inflationary period of prosperity. And no GST [Goods and Services Tax]. [applause]

I can assure you the government will now be redoubling its efforts to be as good a government as you hope and expect we can be; to be as conscientious with this mandate as we possibly can be; to give it our every effort, our every shot to see that we recover quickly and we get going and we put this recessionary period behind us and we get this country of opportunity off and running but keeping the opportunity there for everybody, keeping those great nostrums of access and equity. Gathering people into the game, the policies of inclusion, the policies of one nation and that is what is has got to be about.

So can I say again, this is tremendous victory. It is a tremendous victory for all those who have got imagination and faith. The people who people in things, who are not going to let good beliefs be put asunder for essentially good ideas that divide the place up. I mean, I think the Australian people have always had such remarkable sense to spot the value and to cut their way through it.

Now part of this victory is ours; part of it is them spotting what they think were the dangers in the Liberal Party's policies. What I hope is that in the next election the victory is 100 percent due to the good government of the Labor Party.

Now, I would like to start thanking some people, and the first person I would like to start with is, one, my wife Anita who has helped me right through this campaign. Can I also say could I give an extra special note of thanks to the women of Australia who [word indistinct] believing in the policies of this government. I want to pay particular thanks also to the architects of this victory, my personal staff: Don Russell, Mark Ryan, Don Watson, my press secretaries and the rest but most particularly to those people in the Labor Party who never lose faith, never lose heart, are there at the polling booths, to work and to fight for good things. Thank you. The people who never give up. They will always keep on believing and are always there no matter how heavy the travails may be. To you I say thank you very very much indeed, thank you again and thank you for believing.

But could I most particularly and again finally thank the Australian people without whose faith and decency and commitment to what is fair and what is reasonable and what is decent in this country—without whose conscientious judgments this victory could not have been consummated and put together.

Can I conclude on this note to say we thank you, we appreciate it, we won't let you down. Thank you.

### Hewson Concedes Defeat

*BK1303144093 Darwin Australia Television International in English 1356 GMT 13 Mar 93*

[Statement by Dr. John Hewson, leader of the Liberal Party, delivered at the Intercontinental Hotel, Sydney—live]

[Text] Well, thank you, thank you, thank you very much, and clearly it was a tough campaign and clearly it is close. Something like 15 or 16 seats still in the balance, but you would have to stay that the probabilities are that the government will win. As I look back over the last three years I do so with a great sense of satisfaction and a great sense of pride. We set out three years ago to issue a challenge to all Australians to stop and think about where Australia is today and where Australia is headed, and we set out quite honestly and openly to restore integrity and honesty to government and to set out a position for Australia to carry us into the 21st century. In simple terms, we wanted to provide a vision for the people of Australia that would really secure the future of our children and our grandchildren. As I say, as I look back over that entire period I am proud, I am proud of our honesty, I am proud of our openness, I am proud that we went out and raised the tough issues and fought the hard fight. I believe we did it the way it should be done and I hope that the politics of fear does not become a permanent feature of the Australian way of life.

We could have done it the easy way. We could have sat back and done nothing and wait for the other side to fall over, but in the worst recession in 60 years, and in circumstances where our children—and potentially our grandchildren—are going to find it tougher than we found it to get work, to get an education, to start a family, I think it's important that all politicians face that reality and stand up and fight for that future generation.

We had a great campaign. I think it is probably our most outstanding campaign and our most professional campaign and there are, therefore, a lot of people whom I would want to thank in these circumstances. I should begin of course with my own staff headed by Duncan Fairweather—a superb job. Andrew Robb and his team, in the campaign headquarters—outstanding, professionalism unequalled in Australian politics.

I have no doubt we absolutely did our best and I am pleased to say as I started out to want to be able to say to look back tonight and say we really could not have done it any better, and thank you for that.

I also finally want to thank my colleagues who ran the most unified and dignified campaign that I had seen in a very long period of time, our National Party colleagues, our Liberal Party colleages, the unity was unequalled, the teamwork was superb and I congratulate you for the way you performed in this campaign.

Finally I want to thank those who voted for us. They shared our dream and I want to guarantee them that we are going to fight on. We are going to continue to fight. Honesty and integrity will win in the end; it has to for the future of our children and our grandchildren.

Finally can I thank Caroline, my wife, for an outstanding job. Absolutely outstanding. Thank you. And we had a great time doing it, let me tell you! Thank you. And the support of my family as well. We really had a fantastic time in this campaign, and we look forward, as I say, to sustaining the fight. Thank you for your support. Thank you for coming.

# END OF FICHE

# DATE FILMED

16 March 1993